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VOL. XX NO. 230 BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

"I AM GRATEFUL TO MAHATMA": HE CAME TO MY RESCUE

"FUTURE PLAN IS IN HANDS OF GOVT."

MAHATMA ON DUTY OF CASTE HINDUS

POONA, September 25.

In the course of an interview to the press to-day Mahatma Gandhi said: If the Premier accepts the settlement "in toto" I would be bound to break the fast. The settlement, as far as the political part of it is concerned merely removes the tremendous obstacle that the Cabinet's decision put in the way of reform. The real part of the settlement is now to come and whilst, if the Premier accepts "in toto" the settlement cabled to him, my fast must end, the real struggle for me only begins. As a matter of fact if the Cabinet had published the correspondence in time I would have been in honour bound to insist on the due fulfilment of the duty that lies on the so-called caste Hindus.

BREATHING TIME FOR HINDUS.

I should be guilty of betrayal of trust if I did not ensure that, but as they had no notice worth the name of my intention to fast, I could not expect them all of a sudden to revolutionise Hindu thought. They must, therefore, have breathing time for work and so I have told fellow-workers that if this fast is broken in virtue of Cabinet's satisfactory answer it would be put in suspension but sure as fate it will be taken up again if the part to be performed by the caste Hindus is not well-played during the coming months.

MAHATMA'S HOPES.

The tremendous awakening that has taken place in the country during the five days' fills me with hope that orthodoxy will surpass itself and rid Hinduism of the canker of untouchability which is eating into its vitals.

Questioned about the future Mahatma Gandhi said: "I suppose the future plan is in the hands of Government."

—A.P.

MAHATMA LOSES 2-1/2 LBS. IN 48 HOURS

BLOOD PRESSURE AND GENERAL CONDITION REMAIN UNCHANGED

Report Of Drs. Gilder And Patel

POONA, September 25.

Dr. D. D. Gilser, M.D., (Lon.)ans Dr. Purushotam T. Patel, M.D., London, M.R.C.P., who examined Mahatma Gandhi this morning in jail, have issued the following statement:—

We, with the jail medical authorities, examined Mahatmaji this morning. He has had a good night and is keeping cheerful. His weight to-day is 93-1|2 lbs., which means a loss of 2-1|2 lbs. in the last 48 hours. Blood pressure and general condition are the same."—A.P.

MAHATMA GROWS WEAKER

Premier Must Expedite Decision ...

(From Our Special Representative)

POONA, Sept. 25.

Mahatmaji passed the whole day to-day quietly. Nobody was allowed to interview him. In spite of this precaution, Mahatmaji's health shows signs of growing weakness.

There is a concensus of opinion here that the Premier's decision should be known without the least delay, and that the public at large should make powerful appeals to Government urging them to expedite the matter and take steps whereby Mahatma would be able to break the fast.

"MODERN MIRACLE"

Mahatma's Reply To Rev. Andrews

POONA, September 25.

Rev. Andrews, in a cable to Mahatma Gandhi, says: "thank God that agreement has been reached. Doing everything possible here, my dearest love prayer."

Mahatma Gandhi replied:

"Wonderful manifestation throughout India is modern miracle. The Poet has been a tower of strength; deep love all friends. Am at perfect peace. No conditional acceptance settlement will warrant breaking fast."—A.P.

SHETH AMBALAL SARABHAI LEAVES FOR YERAVDA

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 24.

Sheth Ambalal Sarabhai, the [illegible] mill agent, left last [illegible] Mahatma Gandhi in [illegible] Jail.—A.P.

"PREMIER IS DOING HIS UTMOST"

POONA, September 25.

Mr. Birla, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar have received a cable fom Mr. Polak and Rev. Andrews stating: "Premier has received terms of agreement. We understand authoritatively he is doing his utmost to expedite."—A.P.

LEADERS LEAVE BOMBAY FOR POONA

—:o:—

Sjt. Rajagopalachari, Babu Rajindra Prasad and Sjt Devicas Gandhi left Bombay for Poona on Sunday night to see Mahatma Gandhi.

Mr. Rajah Leaves For Simla

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah left Bombay for Simla to-night.

Dr. Ambedkar's Confession On Success Of Poona Pact

PLEDGED TO STAND BY THE SACROSANCT AGREEMENT

Malaviya's Scheme Of Whirlwind Campaign To End Untouchability

SAPRU CONGRATULATES AMBEDKAR ON HIS VALIANT FIGHT

"I must confess that I was immensely surprised when I met Mahatma Gandhi in the Yeravda Jail that there was so much in common between him and me. I think in the Poona negotiations a large part of the credit must be attributed to Mahatma Gandhi himself. I was astounded to see that the man who held such divergent views from mine at the R. T. C came to my rescue rather than to the resue of the other side. I am very grateful to the Mahatma.

DR. B. R. AMBEDKAR

RATIFYING THE POONA PACT

This tribute to Mahatma Gandhi was paid by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar at the conference of Hindu leaders which met at the Indian Merchants' Chamber Hall on Sunday afternoon, to confirm the Poona Pact. The Doctor declared that he and other leaders of the "Depressed Classes" were determined to stand by that Agreement which they held to be sacrosanct. (Cheers) .

WHIRLWIND PROPAGANDA TO WIPE OUT SOCIAL BLOT.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the Chairman of the Conference announced that a small committee would be appointed to raise a fund of Rs. 25,00,000 to carry on a country-wide propaganda in favour of the total abolition of the iniquities imposed on the "Depressed Classes."

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru made a fervent appeal to the younger generation to stand by the Agreement and carry out with a missionery zeal the reforms which are so much needed in the Hindu community.

VITAMIN FOR MAHATMA.

Sjt. Rajgopalachari described the agreement as the greatest triumph of Gandhiji's Satyagraha and declared that the agreement was enough vitamin for Gandhiji for the fulfilment of the agreement alone will give him the life that he wanted.

Resolutions confirming the agreement, and declaring that removal of social iniquities imposed on the "Depressed" classes should be one of the earliest acts of the Swaraj Parliament were passed at the Conference.

POONA PACT RATIFIED

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya commenced his speech by voicing his feelings of thankfulness for the agreement that had been reached at Poona and making a touching reference to the health of Mahatma Gandhi. It was wonderful he said how Gandhiji was facing the ordeal. He had lost weight and his condition was daily becoming worse. They should all pray to God that circumstances should immediately be brought about so as to enable him to put an end to his fast as early as possible. Gandhiji could not stand the fast much longer. He earnestly hoped that the Communal Award would be revised in the light of the Poona Pact.

DR. AMBEDKAR THANKED.

He expressed his gratefulness to all those who took part in the Poona parleys, particularly Dr. Ambedkar, and other "Depressed" Class leaders, for bringing patience courtesy and excellent spirit to bear upon the entire discussion but for which it would have been impossible to arrive at an agreement.

PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

The first part of the Poona Pact he said, related to the representation of the "Depressed" Classes in the future legislatures. This was based on Joint Electorates with Reserved seats. In this connection the Conference was indebted to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru for holding of the Primary Elections and thus nominating candidates for the elections. The voters of the "Depressed" classes on the general list under the Pact would form themselves in an Electoral College to nominate four persons for each of the seats which have to be decided by Primary Elections. This procedure would assure to the "Depressed" Class community that the nominees through the Primary Elections will be members of their own community who commanded confidence of the community.

MAHATMA'S READINESS.

It was first suggested by Dr. Ambedkar that 71 seats which had been given to them by the Communal Award should be filled by way of Primary Elections and the remaining seats may not be subject to Primary Elections. When the matter was put before Mahatma Gandhi, the speaker said, he not only accepted it without hesitation out suggested that he had no ob-

(Continued on Page 5)

Governor's Cable To Premier

Early Announcement Of Change In Award Urged

(From Our Special Correspondent)

POONA, Sept. 25.

We understand that as soon as the Agreement between caste-Hindu leaders and the leaders of the "Depressed" classes was signed, private representations were made to His Excellency the Governor to communicate directly with the Premier and His Excellency has sent by cable the full report of the terms of the Agreement with his Government's recommendations to accept the same and to announce the change in the Award without any delay, in order to relieve the people of India from the great anxiety through which they are passing owing to the weak condition of Mahatma Gandhi.

It is hoped that the Premier's decision will be received in India in a day or two.

FLINGING WIDE THE GATES OF TEMPLES

Welcome Decision Of Bombay Telgus

REFORM WAVE SWEEPS THE CITY

Reformers gained a victory at a meeting of the Telgu community of Bombay held on Sunday afternoon at Kamatipura where it was unanimously decided to throw open the seven temples belonging to the community to the so-called untouchables.

Dr. Busrath, the leader of the Sanatanists took part in the discussion and was persuaded to agree to the point of view of Mr. Pupala and other reformers, which contributed to the unanimous decision.

MR. PUPALA'S RESOLUTION.

The temples all of which are over a century old will be thrown open to the so-called untouchables in a short time. The resolution to throw open the temples was moved first by Mr. S. K. Pupala in 1930. The idea gained impetus owing to the fast of Gandhiji in the cause of the removal of untouchability.

Prominent among those present at the meeting were Messrs. S. S. Gangla, S. K. Pupala. S. B. Avar, S. L. Silam, V. R. Pulla, V. H. Ulgundi, Damaji Girola, Balaram Voradi and Dr. Busrath.

The resolution adopted at the meeting expressed the opinion that looking to the present circumstances of the Hindu community it was high time that the "Depressed" Class brethren should be allowed full liberty to enter and worship into temples. The resolution also requested the 'Depressed" Class people to reform their mode of life and their habits so that the removal of the disabilities imposed on them could be hastened.

The decision of the meeting and good sense shown by the orthodoxy was hailed with joy by the younger section of the community.

NO DECISION AT WHITEHALL YET

"Mac" And Hoare Consider Poona Agreement

LONDON, Sept. 25.

The Premier and Sir Samuel Hoare have arrived in London. It is learnt that the Poona Agreement is under active consideration by all concerned, both in London and Simla, but no decision has yet been reached.—Reuter.

SHREE NARA-NARAYAN TEMPLE

Thrown Open To Harijans

The Trustees of Shree Narnarayan Temple, Zaver Bag, Kalbadevi Road, beg to announce that this Temple is thrown open for "Darshana" by the Harijans in the same manner as for other caste Hindus as from to-day, the 26th of September, 1932.

They have acceeded to the general desire of the Hindus of the locality as expressed by ballot as well as in response to house to house inquiry for the removal of the bar against the "Darshana" by Harijans in this Temple. This Temple is one of the biggest temples in the City and is visited by thousands of Hindus every day mostly belonging to the merchant and the orthodox class.

Messrs. Gordhandas T. Mangaldas and Manmohandas Kahandas and Mangaldas V. Desai Bar.-at-Law, during congratulations for this truly religious and humane action which will help towards removal of the blot of untouchability in Hinduism.

The Narnarayan Temple ranks among the first four or five leading temples in the city, such as Madhav Bag, Babulnath, Mahalaxmi and Bhuleshwar Temples. The Trustees of these other temples it is hoped will follow the example set by the Trustees of Shree Narnarayan Temple.

MORE CITADELS OF ORTHODOXY FALL

200-Year Old Temple Thrown Open To Harijans

A 200-year old temple situate in front of the Khatav Makanji Mills Souter Street was declared open to the "untouchables" on Sunday morning.

The temple is the property of Mr. Bhaskar A. Patil who decided to keep it open to Harijans in response to Mahatma Gandhi's appeal.

Among those present at the function were Messrs. T. Pra[illegible]sham Shivraj, M.L.C., Dr. [illegible]ram Gidwani Mathradas Khimji, P. Baloo, Gordha[illegible] Morarji, Rao Bahadur M. C. [illegible] B. J. Deorukhkar N. Kajro[illegible] and others. Mr. S. K. Pupala presided.

Mr. Shivraj, a Depressed class leader from Madras, congratulated the orthodox Hindus for the courageous and patriotic step they had taken with a view to putting an end to untouchability. This upheaval was only due to the sacrifice of Mahatma Gandhi.

WILL MADRAS COPY BOMBAY.

Rao Bahadur M. C. Raja declared that what they had achieved that day was only the beginning of a great movement and much more was required to be done. He appealed to Mr. T. Prakasham to induce the managements of the temples in Madras to follow in the foot-steps of Bombay.

TRIBUTE TO MAHATMA.

Mr. T. Prakasham paid a glowing tribute to Mahatmaji, and said that the Hindu community owed its regeneration to the Great Man.

ANOTHER TEMPLE TO BE THROWN OPEN TO HARIJANS

Vithoba Rukhmani Temple At Reay Road

The Vithoba Rukhmani Temple at Reay Road, near Mankeshwar Temple, will be thrown open to "untouchables", to-day (Monday), at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Dr. Choitram Gidwani and all Hindus and Depressed Class leaders will be present.

SHREE MATAVALI TEMPLE

It is understood that the Shree Matavali Temple at Grant Road which belongs to the Sindhi Community in Bombay will be thrown open to the Harijans at 7 p.m. on Monday.

BHULESHWAR TEMPLES

Residents' Appeal To Throw Them Open For Harijans

A resolution urging upon the Trustees of all the Temples in Bhuleshwar, and the immediate necessity of throwing open the doors of the temples to the Hari[illegible] was passed at a meeting of [illegible]sidents of Ful Gali and [illegible]war held at Ghagwan [illegible] Wadi on Sunday morn-

(Continued on page 7)

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A 5500

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P 8057

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WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB LIMITED.

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Particulars may be obtained from the undersigned and sealed tenders endorsed 'Catering' must be delivered to the Office of the undersigned not later than 12 noon on Friday, 7th October 1932

C. C. GULLILAND
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club, Ltd.
Poona
5554

Notice to Consignees

S. S. "HAGUE MARU"

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 24th September, 1932, from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
5561

Public Notices.

NOTICE

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held in the CENTRAL BANK BUILDING, 3rd Floor, (Entrance from Dean Lane), ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, on WEDNESDAY, the 12TH OCTOBER, 1932, at 4 P.M. (S.T.) when the following Resolution which was passed at the MEETING of the Shareholders of Company held on the 22nd September, 1932, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

That Article 123 of the Company's Articles of Association be amended to read as follows:—

"Every deed or other instrument to which the seal of the Company is required to be affixed shall, unless the same is executed by a duly constituted attorney for the Company, be signed by two Directors at least in whose presence the Seal shall have been affixed and countersigned by such Officer of the Company as shall from time to time be authorised by the Directors for the purpose; provided nevertheless that Certificates of Shares and Policies of Life Assurance issued by the Company may be sealed in the presence and under the signatures of one Director only and of such officer."

By Order of the Board,
R. J. DUFF,
General Manager.
Bombay, 23rd September, 1932
5559

NOTICE

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of One Rupee and two annas per share, for the Year ended 31st March, 1932, was declared at the Thirteenth Ordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 22nd September, 1932, and was made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 19th October, 1932, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Members on the 17th day of September, 1932.

By Order of the Board,
R. J. DUFF,
General Manager.
Bombay, 23rd September, 1932.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS, if any, should be notified to the Company without delay.

NOTICE

THE BRITISH BURMAH PETROLEUM CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in Great Britain).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Share Certificate No. 67213 for One Hundred Shares bearing Distinctive Nos. 1840988 to 1841010; 547354 to 547378; 47250 to 47274; 1617771 to 1617795 standing in the name of Allimahomed Nanji is reported lost. All persons having any lien, claim or interest in the same are requested to inform the Company within fifteen days from the date after which the company will issue duplicate Certificate for the said shares.

LOCAL SECRETARY.
11, Bank Street, Fort,
Bombay, 26th Sept. 1932.
R-8046.

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE UNIVERSAL TRADING CO., LTD
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Company, duly convened, and held at Mahendra Mansions, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on the 21st September, 1932, the following Extraordinary resolutions were duly passed:—

"Resolved that the Company cannot, by reason of its liabilities, continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind up the same, and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily."

"Resolved that Messrs. P. B. Goradia and N. J. Shah be appointed Liquidators for the purpose of such winding up."

Bombay, dated this 22nd day of September, 1932.

(Sd.) P. B. GORADIA.
Chairman.
5561.

Public Notices.

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NOTICE

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Dated this 23rd day of September, 1932.

PARALKAR & CO
Purchaser's Attorneys.
5562

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ANANDRAO B. PAKHADE, of Vile Parle (East) has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to me at Ram Mandir Road, Ville Parle, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard of any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of Khoti tenure situate, lying and being at Ville Parle, Taluka, South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 725 square yards or thereabouts, being portion of the big piece of land bearing Final plot No. 106 of the Tow. Planning Scheme No. 2 of Ville Parle (East) which piece of land is bounded on or towards the North by open land of plot No. 114, on or towards the South by buildings of the Vendor, on or towards the West by road, and towards East by land of the vendor.

MOHANLAL PARMANANDDAS.
Purchaser's Agent
Vile Parle,
24th September, 1932.
5552

Legal Notices.

Notice To Show Cause

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT RANGOON.

ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION
Civil Regular No. 273 of 1932

R. P. GANGWANI, Proprietor of Gangwani Hotel No. 168, Sule Pagoda Road, Rangoon ..... Plaintiff
vs.
KISHANDAS MANNUMOL MULTANI, Bhendi Bazaar, Mochi Gale, Gokkaldas Jevji, 3rd Floor, Bombay. ..... Defendant.

To
The Defendant.

WHEREAS THE PLAINTIFF has made application to this Court praying that an injunction may be issued under O. 39, R. 1 of C. P. C., to the Post Master, Rangoon to detain Rs. 250/- which the plaintiff paid on 15-3-32 to release the parcel sent by the defendant from Bombay.

You are hereby notified to appear before Deputy Registrar 1 of this Court on MONDAY, the 14th day of November, 1932 at 12 noon either in person or by an Advocate of the Court duly instructed to show cause against the application, failing wherein, the said application will be heard and determined ex-parte.

GIVEN under my hand and the Seal of the Court, this 12th day of September, 1932.

ASSISTANT REGISTRAR.
5553

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & Co..

Auctioneers & Commission Agents.

SALE OF RAKHIAL PALACE AT AHMEDABAD.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Naginlal Maganlal Jaichand, Manilal Maganlal Jaichand and Nanalal Maganlal Jaichand traded as Manilal Maganlal & Bros., (Insolvents) and with the consent of the Bank of Baroda, Ltd., the Mortgagees, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY 9th October 1932, at 4 P.M. (I. T.) ON THE PREMISES at Rakhial in Ahmedabad, the right, title and interest of the said Insolvent Manilal and of the said Bank, the Mortgagees, in the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the village of Rakhial in Ahmedabad, admeasuring about 13 acres and 34 gunthas bearing Survey Nos. 195, 190, 188 and 211 together with the outhouses and other buildings, situate thereon, bearing Nos. 366 to 372, 373, 373, 374, together, also with the spacious bungalow and other buildings, built on Survey No. 195 and other erections, boundary wal's and well etc

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Auction Sale

Under kind instruction from the Station Staff Officer, Belgaum, the undersigned will offer for sale by public auction on Monday, October 3, 1932 at 9 a.m. sharp the stores belonging to Supplies and School of Education India at the Fort, Belgaum and at 12 a.m. sharp at M.E.S. Store Yard, the Stores belonging to M.E.S. and Military Dairy Farm will be disposed of Bags 1 md. and 2 mds. Tins Ghi. Bags coke. Tea cases. Bully rafters Posts. Roof timber. Country tiles. Bamboo ballers, Door and window frames. Batterns. Timber, Milk cans, Cattle stanchions, etc., etc.

Terms strictly cash.

NUSSERVANJI SORABJI & CO.,
Govt. Auctioneers.
94, Main Street, Poona.
5540.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS

Under instructions from the Trustees of the late Mr. N. M. Wadia, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will (To-morrow) TUESDAY, the 27th September, 1932 at 3-30 P.M. (S. T) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

Building materials of the building situate at No. 12A, Military Square Lane, Fort.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

A playboy and a dancing girl take their fling at live and love

"NIGHT WORLD"

A Universal all-talking, singing, dancing picture

with

LEW AYRES
BORIS KARLOFF
MAE CLARKE

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

The Gripping Story of a Woman who dared the fates, heroically for the sake of a superb love

Tallulah Bankhead

in

'THE CHEAT'

A Paramount Picture

with

IRVING PICHEL

THE EMPRESS

To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

RALPH LYNN

in

"MISCHIEF"

An Uproariously Funny Picture.

THE PALACE

6-30 and 10 p.m.

Saturday, Sunday & Thursday.
MATINEE 4 P.M.

Sunday Morning SPECIAL SHOW 10-30 a.m.

SECOND

THUNDERING WEEK

GREAT RUSH of Enthusiastic Audience to see Universal's Smashing Hit

FRANKENSTEIN
FRANKENSTEIN

with

JOHN BOLES, COLLIN CLIVE.
MAE CLARKE, BORIS CARLOFF.

A Mechanical Monster brought to Life by Science, but without a Soul!

Did it Survive to defeat the designs of God?

AUCTION SALES

Government Auction Sale

UNDER ORDERS of the Director of Contracts, Army Headquarters, Simla, large quantities of valuable surplus and waste stores including Hand and Machine Tools, Shipwrights Stores and Tools; Second-hand Machinery; Ferrous and Non-ferrous Metals; Old Clothing and Miscellaneous unserviceable stores; also 6 Crossley Motor Lorries 1-1/2 tons, 4 wheels all in running order and technically fit; as also 3 Motor Cycles Triumph S. D. Chain driven 4 H.P., 1 cylinder 1927 Model at Kirkee Ammunition Factory on the 21st October 1932 at 9 a.m. sharp will be offered for sale by Public Auction by Messrs. Nusserwanji Sorabjee & Co., 94, Main Street, Poona:—

R.I.M. DOCKYARD, Bombay—Oct. 17th to 20th 1932, 10 a.m. daily.

AMMUNITION FACTORY, Kirkee—Oct. 21st 1932, 9 a.m.

ARSENAL, Kirkee—Novr. 7th & 8th, 1932, 9 a.m. daily.
5541.

WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.,
Satara

Fifth Valuation Out

New Bonus per thousand per Annum

ENDOWMENT Rs. 20
and
WHOLE LIFE Rs. 25

No other Company of the same age in India can show equal results.

Re: Agency and other particulars, please apply

Manager.

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A few drops makes all meals tasty.

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KILLS EVEN TYPHOID GERMS IN 15 SECONDS

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Head Office:—CALCUTTA.

Last year's New Business Over Rs. 1,42,00,000

Total Assets Exceed Rs. 1,20,00,000

Last Bonus (Quinquennial) Rs. 100 per 1,000 Endowment Assurances.

A Purely Indian Life Office

Lower Premiums Larger Bonuses, Liberal Policy Conditions.

Join this progressive office and share in its prosperity.

Please watch the Bonus results to be out this year-end.

For particulars please write to :—

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

N DATTA, Manager, Bombay Branch.

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from the Royal London Moorfields Ophthalmic Hospital, Mr. N. R. Dastoor, F.S.M.C. F.I.O., F.N.A.O. (London) is also in attendance for daily consultation.

Moderate charges and prompt and accurate work always.

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & COMPANY

Occulists and Opticians.

71, Esplanade Road Near Currency Bank and Opposite Bombay Club ::::::: ::::::: Fort BOMBAY

Please note our address carefully We have absolutely no connection with any other firm of similar name in Bombay.

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LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,

Head Office: YORK BUILDING, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ALL CLASSES OF LIFE INSURANCE TRANSACTED.

Insurance Wade-Mecum 1932 says: "Presidency's" first Annual Report speaks volumes for able and economical management. Company's expenses of management absorbed only 44.7 per cent. This indeed is a record which cannot be shown by any other Life Office in the Country in its initial stage.

FOR AGNECY TERMS ETC. WRITE TO HEAD OFFICE.

TRADE & FINANCE

Yield On Four Months Treasury Bills Is Not Attractive

GILT-EDGED MARKET STEADY BUT DULL

Weekly Market Reviews

(From Our Special Correspondent)

Bombay, Sept. 23.

MONEY.

The money market continued easy with call funds a drug on the market at about 1 per cent. The present situation is largely seasonal with the trade demand standing at its lowest. Furthermore, the short-term borrowing by Government which had been of a considerable support to the money market in the past year has been largely withdrawn as is evident from the following figures. While the outstanding treasury bills this time last year amounted to about Rs. 77 crores the total outstanding at present does not exceed Rs. 33.56 crores and far from any contraction in currency ensuing there has actually been an expansion of about Rs. 27 crores over last year. The trade demand as per the latest statement of the Imperial bank shows a decline of Rs. 87.75 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates: One to three months 2 per cent. and six months 2-3/4 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 16th September 1932 shows a small increase of Rs. 19.20 lacs in the cash balance of the bank now standing at Ds. 24,46,01,000 as compared with Rs. 12.25 crores at this time last year. The percentage of task to liabilities is 31.77 an increase of 0.57 per cent. over last week. Loans, Cash credits and Inland bills discounted have all declined by Rs. 32.73 lacs, Rs. 29.16 lacs and by Rs. 28.42 lacs respectively. Government deposits are down by Rs. 93.52 lacs to Rs. 11.11 crores, while Other deposits have increased slightly by Rs. 3.71 lacs to Rs. 64.58 crores. The bank rate stands unchanged at 4 per cent.

TREASURY BILLS.

Sales of treasury bills during the week amounted to Rs. 235.25 lacs of which Rs. 196.75 lacs were in four months bills. Maturities during the same period amounted to Rs. 164.75 lacs. The response to six months bills is so small that Government decided to suspend the sale of these bills from this week and have invited tenders only for four months usuance to the extent of Rs. 2 crores. The rate of Rs. 99/5 fixed for four months bills gives an yield of about 2-1/8 per cent. which would not seem very attractive. It is not therefore expected that any considerable sale will be made by the Government at this rate. The return of 2-1/2 per cent. is looked upon by the market as a fair yield and next week's tenders are likely to be largely on this basis.

GILT-EDGED MARKET.

Steady but dull conditions prevailed in the gilt-edged market and the turnover was limited. The continued steady advices from London and cheap money in the local market account for the strength. 3-1/2 Paper improved from Rs. 68-9 to Rs. 69-2. 5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan steadied to Rs. 104-12 and 1933 and 1935 loans remained almost unchanged at Rs. 101-6 and Rs. 100-8. 1939-44 loan gained about 5 annas to Rs. 90-1. 5 per cent 1940-43 new loan improved to Rs 99-2. 5-1/2 p.c. 1938-40 loan showed no alteration at Rs. 102-5. 6 per cent. 1933-36 bonds were quoted at Rs. 101-11. 6-1/2 p.c. Bombay Development Loan kept steady at Rs. 105-14 and treasury bonds at Rs. 104-12. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan improved to Rs. 79-2 and 1934-37 loan to Rs. 95-14. 4-1/2 per cent. 1955-60 Loan was placed at Rs. 90-1 and 1934 bonds at Rs. 99-12.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was very quiet at the opening with no better sellers than 1/6-1/8 for ready T T and buyers at 1/6-5/32d. Following the announcement that tenders to the extent of £150,000 sterling were sold to Government at 1/6-5/32 and all lower tenders were rejected, the market assumed a steadier tone with few buyers under 1/6-3/16d., which is also the tap rate fixed by Government for the purchase of intermediates. The volume of gold business has been comparatively small but this together with the appearance of export merchandise bills more than offset the enquiry for remittances. The forward market was also quiet during the early part, but rose in sympathy at the finish, the following being the quotations:—Sept.-Oct. 1/6-1/8; Nov.-Dec. 1/6-3/32 January 1/6-1/16; February 1/6-1/32 and March 1/6.

The sterling dollar quotation declined during the week from dol. 3 47-9/16 to dol. 3.46 but closed at dol. 3.43-3/8. French francs moved between 88.71 and 88.37. The Belga declined from 25.05 to 24.96 and the Italian lira from 67.80 to 67.50.

A press communique of the 21st instant states that tenders to the amount of £150,000 at 1/6-5/32 were received and allotted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. £1 million will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 28th September on the same conditions as previously announced.

A press communique of the 20th instant states that sterling purchased by Government during the week ending 17th instant amounted to £2,224,000 and from 1st April to date to £7,963,000 which together with £715,000 taken over in London amounts to £8,678,000. The total net remittances to the Home treasury during the current fiscal year, after off-setting £3,750,000 transferred from G S R in England against gold transferred in India from P C R to G S R. amounts to £4,928,000

GOLD.

The price of gold was steady in sympathy with easier London-New York cross rate which declined from dol. 3479/16 to dol. 3.46 and the rate in the local market advanced to Rs 29-4-6 per tola with a light reaction to Rs 29.3-0 at the close. Arrivals from country were somewhat smaller for political reasons, but a fair supply is expected to be forthcoming as soon as conditions become normal. Sovereign rates rose in sympathy and once again command a premium in terms of gold. The quotation for ready improved to Rs. 18-6-0 and for delivery 12th October Rs. 18-6-3. The price of gold in London improved from 118s 6d. to 119s 1d. Last week's shipment amounted to Rs. 98.07 lacs per s.s. "Chitral". The daily offtake is still no better than 2,000 tolas and stocks amount to about 2 lacs tolas. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 29/4/6 and Rs. 29/2 for ready and 15th October settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 54,140.

SILVER

There was a sharp rally in the silver market towards the close following firm advices from London and Shanghai. The price of ready in the local market advanced from Rs. 55-4 to Rs. 56-5, but business was largely in carry-overs owing to the settlement. The discount on ready has narrowed to 4 to 5 annas and were it not for the fact that the daily off-take is still very poor at about 15 bars and stocks are top heavy at about 9900 bars, a further reduction would not be unlikely, as dealers now discredit all rumours regarding the reduction of import duty on silver and money is very cheap. The Shanghai tael after declining to 1s. 9d. improved and closed at 1s. 9-5/16d. The highest and lowest rates in London were 18-1/4d. and 17-9/16d. for ready and 18-3/16d. and 17-11/16d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 56-5 and Rs. 55-4 for ready, and 20th September settlement and Rs. 56-9 and Rs. 55-8 for 19th October settlement. There is no silver arriving by the incoming mail. Exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £76,500. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 4,947 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £ nil.

SHARES.

The share market opened yesterday after three days closure in a buoyant mood with an airound improvement in prices. Firmer raw cotton prices and a rise in other commodities account for the strength. Cotton mill shares advanced by 5 to 10 points over previous closing, the following being the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 671/4; Century Rs. 207/8; Central India Rs. 273/12; Crescent Rs. 42/8; Fazulbhoy Rs. 272/8, Indore Malwa Rs. 345; Kohinoor Rs. 138/2; New Great Rs. 116/4; Pearls Rs. 146/4; Simplex Rs. 47/8 and Swadeshi Rs. 211/4.

Shares in the miscellaneous section were steady in sympathy. Tata Iron Ordys. improved to Rs. 26 with Defds. unchanged at Rs. 225. Tata Hydros went into ex-dividend at Rs 126/4. Tata Powers gained about 10 points to Rs. 672/8 and Andhra Valleys to Rs. 1,085. Alcocks shares kept steady at Rs. 121/4 and Bombay Burmahs rose from Rs. 343/4 to Rs. 355. Bocbay Trams were maintained at Rs. 108-12 and Bombay Steams at Rs. 214/6. Bundi Cement shares steadied to Rs. 14 and Indian Cements to Rs. 173/12. Katni Ordys. closed at Rs. 152/8 with Defds. unchanged at Rs 500. Railway shares showed no price changes.

Imperial Bank shares were quoted at Rs. 1,167/8 with Contributories at Rs. 285/10. Bank of India shares were steady at Rs. 89/8 while Central Bank shares improved from Rs. 15/14 to Rs. 16/2.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Sept. 23.

Our Sugar Market ruled firm in the beginning of the week and steady but quiet in the middle and latter part of the week under review. Good activity prevailed amongst dealers in afloat steamers and Importers were able to place about 1200 tons S. S India at Rs. 5|6|9 to Rs. 5|7|6 and 1200 tons S. S. Nawab and September at Rs. 5|6 to Rs. 5|6|6. Diversions of further 500 tons per S. S. Querimba from Bhavnagar took place to this side and the same was placed at Rs. 5|9|3. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were Rs. 15|6|6 and Rs. 15|5|6 for Java as well as African Ready Sugar, Rs. 5|9|9 and Rs. 5|9 for August Rs. 5|6|6 & Rs. 5|6|3 for September, Rs. 5|6|- and Rs. 5|6 for October|Dec. and Rs. 5|8 and Rs. 5|7|9 for Jan|March shipments. Demand for Spot Sugar remained on a good scale during the week.

Arrivals:—S. S. Querimba with about 21000 bags of Java Sugar arrived during the week. S. S. Kenya with about 6500 bags of African Sugar and S.S. India with about 55000 bags of Javas and S. S. Nurjehar with about 19000 bags of Javas are expected to arrive on 24th Sept. 30th Sept. and 12th October respectively.

Offtake & Stocks: Offtake during the week is estimated at about 20,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 20,000 bags.

Calcutta & Karachi: Markets ruled steady with a quiet undertone. Spot rates ruling there according to the latest information are Rs. 10|9|3 and Rs. 14|9|3 respectively.

Foreign Markets: Java remains unchanged. New York shows a rise of 3 to 4 points for Forward, and London raws show a decline of 3 to 4d. per cwt.

The following are the quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 15|6|6 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 5|10 per cwt. F B H.

S. S. India Rs. 5|7|6 per cwt. F. B. H.

S. S. Nawab Rs. 5|6|9 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment:—

September Rs. 5|6|6 per cwt. F B H.

October Rs. 5|6|3 per cwt. F B H.

Nov|Dec. Rs. 5|6 per cwt. F B H.

Jan|March Rs. 5|7|9 per cwt. F B H.

African Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 15|6|3 per cwt.

Tone:—Steady.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, as on the 16th September 1932.

LIABILITIES.		
Subscribed Capital	11,25 00 000	
Capital Paid up	5,32 50 000	
Reserve	5,15 00 000	
Public Deposits	11,11 69 000	
Other Deposits	64.36 11 000	
Sundries	1,26 45 000	
Total Rupees	87,74 75 000	
ASSETS		
Government Securities	27,75 57 000	
Other authorised securities under the Act	2,36 97 000	
Loans	7,58 73 000	
Cash Credits	20,39 06 000	
Inland bills discounted and purchased	1,82 02 000	
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	20 02 000	
Dead Stock	2,65 91 000	
Sundries	37 70 000	
Balances with other Banks	18 76 000	
Total	63,28 74 000	
Cash	24,46 01 000	
Total Rupees	87,74 75 000	

The above balance sheet includes:—

Deposits in London	£1,385,200
Advances and Investments in London	£1,442,200
Cash and balance at other Banks in London	£143,700
Percentage	31.77
Bank Rate	4 p.c.

LIABILITIES

Public Deposits Rs. 93,52,000 Decrease

Other Deposits Rs. 3,71,000 Increase.

ASSETS

Bank's Investments Rs. 7,42,000 Decrease.

Loans Rs. 3373,000 Decrease.

Cash Credit Rs. 29,16,000 Decrease.

Bills Discounted and Purchased Rs. 21,15,000 Decrease.

Cash Rs 19,20,000 Increase.

Percentage 31.77.

PERFECTION "RECTANGULAR WEEKLY"
Size 4" × 5". Shown above.
Time Only Rs. 15.
Time and Alarm Rs. 100.

PERFECTION "CAMERA" WEEKLY
(Shown on left)
Size 4" × 1⅛" (closed).
Time Only Rs. 75.
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OPEN ON THEIR OWN STANDS CLOSE INTO SAFE COMPACT UNITS

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"HADENSA" RADICALLY CURES PILES

Sole Agents for INDIA, BURMA & CEYLON:—

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SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS

Still in her 'teens

-but a physical wreck with 4 children..

Pregnancy can be *safely* postponed for as long as you desire with this amazing Herbal Discovery-- STORKHIT that has smashed all harmful birth-control methods and enabled thousands of weak girls to build up health, youth, vitality and beauty.

Only 5 doses to be taken after every menstrual period. Get a bottle quick. Price Rs. 2/4.

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SAVE YOUR **Income-Tax**

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Incorporated Certified Accountants.

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Our Guarantee:

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Also agents for ELASTIC ABDOMINAL BELT to check abnormal growth of abdomen.

COLOMBO pocket inhaler which protects from cold and infection.

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STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS
Suitable for Gin Factory

1 MARSHALLS Drop Valve Steam Engine 10" x 17½" x 24".
1 KINGS PATENT Steam Engine 10½" x 19" x 24".
1 LANCASHIRE BOILER 30' x 7½' x 140.

Also Chimney. Donkey Pump etc., all in good working order.

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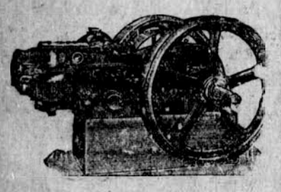

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Apollo St., Fort. BOMBAY.

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MAHAN TONIC
SHUKRAL

Increase vitality and youthfulness. Gives immediate success in all cases of Neurasthenia General Debility. Loss of Vigour and all the physical and mental troubles of **premature old age**. It tones the nervous system strengthens the body, refreshes the memory and brain power

SHUKRAL—infuses strength into nerves muscles, and vitality in the Body Price Rs. 2. Three bottles Rs 5.

DAVE CHEMICAL WORKS.
Kalbadevi, Bombay & Ahmedabad.

GOLD TIPS TRADE SCALES

Increased Exports In August

LARGER ARRIVALS OF PIECEGOODS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Collector of Customs has sent the following for publication:

The aggregate value of the foreign trade of Bombay, imports and exports for the month of August, amounted to Rs. 8.97 crores, showing an increase of 1.27 crores, or over 16 per cent. over the figures for the corresponding month of the previous year, but a decrease of Rs. 2.48 crores, or over 21 per cent, as compared with those for the same month of the year 1930.

The increase of Rs. 1.27 crores is almost entirely due to larger shipments of gold. Imports of merchandise also showed an increase Imports of treasure and exports of both Indian produce and foreign merchandise and silver showed noticeable decrease.

MERCHANDISE.

Imports of merchandise amounted to Rs. 3.83 crores, showing an improvement of Rs. 33.19 lakhs, or nine per cent. over the figures for August 1931 and of Rs. 29.58 lakhs or 8 per cent. over those for August 1930. The improvement of Rs. 33.19 lakhs is chiefly attributable to larger arrivals of cotton piece goods (+ over 17 millions yds. and + Rs. 28.31 lakhs), silk, raw and manufactured (+ Rs. 11.43 lakhs), kerosene oil + nearly 2-1/4 million gallons and + Rs 10.33 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (+ over 3/4 million lb. and (+ Rs. 6.34 lakhs), wool manufactures (+ Rs. 5.43 lakhs), and artificial silk piecegoods (+ nearly 2-1/2 million yds. and + Rs. 4.19 lakhs).

NOTICEABLE DECREASES.

On the other hand there were noticeable decreases in the imports of raw cotton (—1.827 tons and —Rs. 16.3 lakhs), metals, etc., iron and steel (—Rs. 6.11 lakhs), aniline dyes (—Rs. 5.08 lakhs), and fruits, almonds and dates and machinery and millwork (—over Rs. 3 lakhs each). Imports of gold fell by Rs. 3.84 lakhs and Rs. 1.97 crores to Rs. 8.9 lakhs and those of silver by Rs. 16 lakhs and Rs. 87.64 lakhs respectively to 2.79 lakhs as compared with the figures for August 1931 and 1930.

The total collections of import duty amounted to Rs. 1,21,92,904 (of which Rs. 22,38,931 represented duties on articles of luxury) against Rs. 91,75,138 in August, 1931 and Rs. 1,32,56,150 in July, 1932.

EXPORTS.

Exports of Indian produce were valued at Rs. 1.32 crore, showing a fall of Rs. 1.77 crore or 57 per cent. and of Rs. 2.78 crores, or 68 per cent. respectively from the figures for August 1931 and 1930. The fall of Rs. 1.77 crore is mainly accounted for by smaller shipments of cotton manufactures (—Rs. 6.29 lakhs), raw wool (—nearly 3/4 million lb. and —Rs. 5.21 lakhs), seeds (—3,335 tons and —Rs. 5.07 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (—nearly 1/2 million pounds and —Rs. 3.74 lakhs) and hides and skins, raw and tanned (—Rs. 3.18 lakhs). Exports of gold amounted to Rs. 3.49 crores as against Rs. 28-95 lakhs and Rs. 3,354 and those of silver to Rs. 6.04 lakhs against Rs. 24.09 lakhs and Rs. 62.18 lakhs respectively in August 1931 and 1930.

Re-exports of foreign merchandise declined by Rs. 11.02 lakhs, and Rs. 8.34 lakhs respectively to Rs. 15.79 lakhs.

FIVE MONTHS' FIGURES.

The trade statistics of the first months of the current financial year 1932-33 show an increase of Rs. 1.48 crore or 6 per cent., in import, as compared with the figures for the corresponding months of the previous year but a decrease of Rs 11.71 crores, or 31 per cent. as compared with those for the same period of the year 1930-31. Exports, however show an improvement of Rs. 9.39 crores, or 48 per cent and of Rs. 2.17 crores, or 8 per cent. respectively.

Imports of gold fell by Rs. 24.48 lakhs and Rs. 6.97 crores to Rs. 32.13 lakhs and those of silver by Rs. 33.17 lakhs and Rs. 4.09 crores respectively to Rs. 78.22 lakhs

Imports of merchandise rose by Rs. 2.06 crores as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1931-32 but fell by Rs. 64.42 lakhs as compared with those for the same period of the year 1930-31. The rise of Rs. 2.06 crores is chiefly due to larger arrivals of cotton piecegoods (+62 million yds. and +Rs. 1.09 crore), raw cotton (+17,490 tons and plus Rs. 1.08 crore), silk, raw and manufactures (+Rs. 39.25 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (+3-3/4 million lb. and +Rs. 29.22 lakhs) and kerosene oil (+5-1/4 million gallons and +Rs. 26.68 lakhs). Imports of motor cars, including motor wagons, cycles and parts thereof and metals etc.—iron and steel, however, show decreases of Rs. 33.98 lakhs and Rs. 27.97 lakhs respectively.

EXPORT OF GOLD.

Exports of gold amounted to Rs. 21.03 crores as against Rs. 1.36 crore and Rs. 4.365 only during the corresponding period of 1931-32 and 1930-31 and those of silver to Rs. 7.72 lakhs against Rs. 83.36 lakhs and Rs. 86.67 lakhs respectively.

Exports of Indian produce were valued at Rs. 6.99 crores as against Rs. 15.97 crores and Rs. 24.33 crores respectively. The fall of Rs. 8.98 crores from the figures for the corresponding period of 1931-32 is attributable to smaller shipments of most of the principle articles of export the more important being, raw cotton (—111,403 tons and —Rs. 6.63 crores), seeds (—80,188 tons and —Rs. 1.1 crore), raw wool (—6-1/4 million lb. and Rs. 41.9 lakhs), grain, pulse and flour (—19,459 tons and —Rs. 19.4 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (—2-1/2 million lb. and —Rs. 15.69 lakhs), and cotton manufactures and hides and skins, raw and tanned (—over Rs. 12 lakhs each).

Re-exports of foreign merchandise receded by Rs. 54.21 lakhs and Rs. 72.9 lakhs respectively to Rs. 71.2 lakhs.—A.P.

POLITICAL INSTABILITY OF TO-DAY

IS ASCRIBED TO WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Mr. Alex Small writes in "Chicago Daily Tribune":—

M. Clement Vautel, columnist of "Le Journal," and unrelenting opponent of woman suffrage in France, has found in recent news an item to bolster up his side of the case. Its heading is. "German Women Vote for Extremists."

It appears that at Leipzig, for instance the Social-Democrats (now, it is to be noticed, a moderate party, such progress has the world made) lost over 5,000 women's votes whilst the Communists gained more than 3,000 More characteristic than this was the augmentation of women's votes registered by the Hitlerites.

At the elections of 1928, the number of women voting for Hitler was less than the number of men. "In 1930 the number of women voting for the National Socialist party exceeded the number of men. At the last elections for the Reichstag (July 31, 1932), there were counted at Leipzig 65,700 men's votes and 76,300 women's votes, which represents a proportion of 116 women for 100 men."

So much for the facts. The conclusion is that in Germany there are more women than men "in the party which, among other charming projects, wants to reduce the Jews to the condition of helots and even, to finish once and for all with these 'undesirables,' to massacre them in a pogrom by comparison with which, if I may so, Saint Bartholemew would be just so much small beer.

BRITAIN'S EXPERIENCE.

M. Vautel further calls attention to the complete about face of the female electorate in England, moving without transition from Labour to Tory. "In short, it seems that the daughters of Eve go irresistibly, at least when they vote, from one extreme to the other. And if you tell me that it would not be the same thing in France. I answer that no one knows anything about it.

"We are living in hard, and hazardous times, when it is more important than ever that the public thing should not be at the orders of heart and nerves. It's quite enough that men should follow a political line more and more sentimental. Let us not risk increasing the danger by letting the State come under distaff domination.

Now, French women are probably not going to get the vote not for a while yet and in other countries they are not going to be deprived of it, unless the men are too, so that the discussion is rather academic. It seems to me, however, that M. Vautel has brought up, may be unconsciously, points of general political significance.

Americans, even ones not extremely ancient, can remember the interminable and often imbecile discussion which preceded the granting of woman suffrage in the United States. The same has been heard in every country where the question has been debated. On this apparently nothing new can be found M. Vautel is saying over again that women vote, or will vote, for sentimental motives, and he seems to have found statistical proof.

EXCESS OF WOMEN.

At hand I do not have a table of the division of population in Germany but it is known that there is an excess of women over men, in the ratio of 116 to 100. I wonder then if it is not merely proved that German women finally became Hitlerite in the same proportion as men? If so, they had previously been somewhat more conservative than the men, the position which they can be expected to take If they were swept away from it, nothing seems to be proved except that conditions had become so bad that even the women were willing to try anything, and that Hitlerism was an irresistible current.

"MORE VARIABLE THAN MALE?"

If the so-called advanced parties in France are opposed to woman suffrage, it is because they fear women would be too conservative. They could not, in other words, be led by the nose with sentimental and irrelevant arguments as can the men. They would be looking out for the fireside and the daily beefsteak. M. Vautel rather fears their brusque emotional variations. Which is on the side of greater probability?

There may be good reason for thinking with M. Vautel that the female electorate is more variable than the male, but I suspect that it is for another reason than the invincible nature of the creature. Men in all western countries had a start of at least two generations in exercising the suffrage. They had time to acquire party prejudices, to be drilled in the fantastic nonsense of political phraseology, to learn shibboleths, to drug their common sense.

Women not only are new at the game but practically all of them got the vote only after the War, at a time of great stress when the old formulas were proving themselves hollow and when the very bases of society were shifting. Had they voted before the War, they would probably have been regimented into old-fashioned toryism But where has toryism been since 1919? No wide line has separated it from what formerly was fire-eating radicalism. Deprived of their natural refuge and unbamboozled by the old rhetoric, women have been willing to experiment. In swinging from one extreme to another, they have recognized the realities of the situation. Nothing else could be done.

ANCIENT PRINCIPLE.

They may have done it in a greater proportion than the men, but has that difference been so very great? No one has pretended that the swift overturn in England was exclusively women's work. You will notice that M. Vautel's reproach against German women amounts to saying that they have been no more level-headed than the men were. It would seem to be an obvious truth that the troubled political life of these times has not been caused, even in part, by woman suffrage.

Neither men nor women can do much with the antiquated institutions and set of ideas which still officially guide most western nations. Those are supposed to enable the people to express their will; in reality, they express only the will of manipulators. But so far as the broken-down old machinery can be made to work, women do no worse with the job than do men.

The principle is ancient and it needed no Archimedes to discover it; if you add one quart of water to another quart of water, you get two quarts of water.

COVENANTS BASED ON HATRED

Impediments To Geneva Leagues' Progress

PROFESSOR WADIA'S ANALYSIS

"The greatest weakness of the League of Nations on Friday last is that one of the Articles of the Covenant compels the contracting parties, to recognise the territorial arrangements of 1919 as Sacrosanct. Those territories arrangements are based on unrighteous principles. They are based on a policy of hatred which the fighting nations of Europe had inherited from earlier centuries" declared Prof. P. A. Wadia at a meeting held this evening at the Central Institute of Banking and Commerce, while deliverng a lecture on the "League of Nations."

BEFORE 1919.

At ths outset the Professor traced the History of the European nations before the establishment of the League of Nations after the 1919 treaty. He reffered to the warring mentality of the nations before the treaty and said that there were wars for religion or dynastic ambitions on the part of selfish monarchs He also reffered to the Industrial Revolution and the after effects of it on the European nations which made them hunt for a market for their produce.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE LEAGUE.

Next the speaker dealt as to how and under what conditions the League of Nations came into existance. He said that the starting of the League of nations was the "first definite attempt to supply to the world a mechanism through which war can be prevented." The speaker spoke in detail about the different departments of the League of nations and its constitutions. He said that in 1919 for the first time in the history of the world the fighting nations were forced to recognise that competetion cannot prevail any more between nation and nation. It was the war and its sufferings that brought about this recognition on their part. He said that the different warring nations recognised that so long as suspicion and hatred are the ruling forces of the nations of the world are heading for ruin and that if they are to be s from that ruin the only basis on which they could be saved was the basis of co-operation.

Referring to the Executive of the League of Nations the speaker said that it was dominated by five leading powers having their selfish interests at heart with the result that the league could not succeed in patching up quarrels in which the bigger powers were the contestants. It has so far succeeded only in settling disputes among smaller nations.

Continuing the speaker said "A Mussolini could bombard Corfu and defy the League. The Council of the league would held a hundred meeting to patch up the quarrel and ask Mussolini to pay a nominal damage and the League was satisfied. With regard to smaller powers the attitude of the League was entirely different. When Germany failed to pay reparation debt in the earlier days after the war, there was no international crime committed in the occupation of the Rhinelands. It was a definite breach of the International understanding and yet because it was France that was concerned, the League of Nations and the Council of the League could not exercise moral pressure."

The Speaker said that the Executive of the League was not representative of the Assembly of the League in so far as that in the permanent Executive, there are five seats which are permanently reserved for certain States.

NO DEMOCRATIC CONTROL.

Speaking on the representation on the League of nations, the Professor said. "If the League of Nations is really going to be a family of Nations, then representation on the League should not be representation by the foreign offices of the different countries that have joined as members, because there is no sufficient democratic control exercised by the member states on those who are sent as their representatives by them to the Assembly and the Council. If the League is rightly to be a family of Nations then we want a more effective control by the Nation itself over those who represent the nation in the Assembly, and in the Council. Such an effective control requires that the members should be elected either by the legislatures or in some other manner which would make those members responsible to public opinion which would in turn bring about a recall of those members if in their pronouncements or in their attitude to the league they do things which are opposed to the object of the league.

Such an effective control can only come when public opinion of the World is educated enough to follow the trend of foreign affairs".

Concluding Prof. Wadia said "Let us remember that protection is war and Boycott is also war. Unless a crisis brings about a change of heart—let us hope the present crisis will bring about a change of heart—we cannot hope the present crisis hrdiucm hope for the permanent establishment of peace and goodwill amongst the nations of the World."

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CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.
Hindu—Bhadarva Vad 11, 1988.
Muslim—Jamadil Avval 24, 1351.
Parsi—Farvandin 20, 1302.
Sunrise—6h. 28m.
Sunset—6h. 34m.
High Tide—09.26, 21-14.
Low Tide 2.20, 15-44.
Phases of Moon—New moon 30th Sept. 11h. 0m. a.m. First Quarter 7th Oct. 1h. 35m. a.m. Full moon 14th Oct. 6h. 48m. p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Rovers Cup Football:—Cameron, Highlanders vs. Bombay Football Club, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon, gramophone records; 7 p.m., light music by Miss Lakdawalla and Madhavlal's sitar solo; 9 p.m., news in Hindi.

PRAYERS FOR MAHATMA:—A general meeting will be held under the auspices of Lad Mahua Mandal, Shri Lad Yuvak Mandal, Shri Lad Kasarat Shala and Shri Surti Visha Lad Club at Ladwadi, C. P. Tank, to-day (Monday), at 9 p.m. (S. T.), "to offer prayer to wish Gandhiji Long Life."

TO-DAY'S PRARTHNA

For Wishing Speedy End Of Mahatma's Fast

Gandhi Seva Sena are holding a prarthna to-day (Monday), at Seth Ranchhoddas Kanji's Wadi, opp. Gujarati Hindu Stri Mandal, Girgaon Back Road, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), for the speedy and successful termination of Mahatmaji's fast. All are welcome to join it.

REFERENDUM.

At the suggestion of the local residents a referendum will be taken outside the Mankeshwar Temple, Poibawdi, to-day (Monday), from 8 to 10 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m.

ZAOBA'S RAM MANDIR

Mr. Anandrao Keroba, Manager to the Estate of the late W. W. Zaoba, writes:—
With reference to the publication of a statement under the heading "Pathare Prabhu Temples" in the "Chronicle" of 23rd instant. I am directed by the Trustees to point out that the Zaoba's Ram Mandir, Thakurdwar, is a private temple belonging to the estates of the late Vithoba Wasoodeoji Zaoba and it does 'not' come under the management of the Trustees of the Pathare Prabhu Charities.

THE CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M
MAURICE LEBLANC'S NOVEL!

Beau Brummel, superthief! A crook who loved divinely. He'll set feminine hearts aflutter as he steals love and jewels with equal charm!

Guerchard, the bulldog of the Paris police! When other tricks failed, he used a lovely lady's charms as a snare!

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JOHN AND LIONEL BARRYMORE
on the screen for the first time TOGETHER in
ARSENE LUPIN
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KAREN MORLEY
JOHN MILJAN
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
ALSO SHOWING
"THE PAJAMA PARTY"
A Rollicking Comedy

"I AM GRATEFUL TO MAHATMA: HE CAME TO MY RESCUE"

(Continued from page 1.)

jection to filling the remaining seats also by the same method for if it was good in the case of 71 seats it was equally good in the case of all the seats. This had gone a long way in winning over the leaders of the "Depressed" Classes. By this method the community secured men in whom they had confidence. On the other hand the same men had to depend for their selection upon the votes of the general electorates which helped them to choose the right type of men from the national point of view.

NOT IN A BARGAINING SPIRIT.

There may be some dissatisfaction, continued the speaker, on the ground of the representation which had been given to the "Depressed" Classes. In considering that they must bear in mind that the agreement was sought not so much in a spirit of bargaining but more with the view of removing from the minds of the leaders of the "Depressed" Classes the feeling of suspicion and fear that in any other arrangement they will not be able to have their cause pleaded sufficiently and strongly. They wanted to get rid of that suspicion entirely. **"I think that feeling has disappeared and that they have no such fear now. The representation which has been secured by them is more than double of what the British Government had given them, on lines materially different", added Panditji.**

He thought that there was no justification for entertaining apprehensions that if there were more members of the "Depressed" Class community the cause of the country will suffer. "I have not the least doubt that those members of the "Depressed" Classes, who will come in the legislatures through Joint Electorates will be as patriotic and earnest as any one else. I hope, therefore, from the point of view of the entire situation and remembering that the desire has been to dispel the feeling of suspicion from the minds of our brothers we shall work out this Agreement harmoniously and whole-heartedly and I have not the least hesitation that the Agreement will meet general acceptance throughout the country."

Pandit Malaviya drew the attention of the Conference to an important clause contained in the Agreement which provided that the system of Primary Elections may be put an end to by a mutual agreement of the parties at any time. No less important was the provision laid down that if there was no such agreement for 10 years the system of Primary Elections would automatically cease. He then referred to the other clauses of the Agreement such as the removal of all disabilities now imposed on the community, a provision to ear-mark adequate funds for the education of the "Depressed" Classes and removal of other social disabilities.

PLEDGED TO CARRY OUT POONA PACT.

The chairman in conclusion announced that they were pledged to give effect to the Poona Pact and for that purpose he announced that a small committee should be formed to raise a fund of Rs. 25 lakhs to carry on a campaign from one corner of the country to the other to have the Pact accepted and do away with the stigma of untouchability and social inequalities altogether. He desired that the committee should work ceaselessly and hoped that within three months the desired reforms could be brought about. "The removal of this greatest blot on our religion will not only do no harm to our religion but our religion will shine in greater glory because of its true catholicity."

He said there was no room for indolence or delay in carrying out these reforms. "You cannot expect Mahatma Gandhi to be born twice within a century—not perhaps in many centuries. You cannot expect him to undertake another vow of self-immolation to carry out his heart's desire. That desire is not merely to remove social disabilities now existing but to make the very idea that there are untouchables disappear from the Hindu society."

Dr. Ambedkar: Hear, hear!

LET US WIPE IT OUT.

Panditji continuing said that Gandhiji's object was to see that untouchability was wiped out altogether "let us co-operate with him. We may not be able to fast as he has done but certainly we can set apart some of our time to carry out what we have decided. My appeal to you is this. Let this committee set to work to bring the knowledge of these resolutions home to every man in the country, and also take practical steps to bring about the unity that is needed. There is already an upheaval in the country. Much work has been done in the last twelve years but the work that remains to be done is tremendous and it is a matter of immense satisfaction and thankfulness that the country as a whole has recognised the gravity of the situation. We hear of wells and temples being thrown open every day. If we do not succeed in throwing open all the temples to-day I beg of you to have patience. Perhaps we have waited too long but there is nothing like patience which in the end is sure to succeed. I have confidence that by legitmate and peaceful means and not by coercion we will be able to achieve success."

Mr. Mathradas Vissonji Khimji moved the resolution ratifying the Poona Pact.

THE POONA BARGAIN!

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in the course of his speech said that although he was speaking in the Indian Merchants' Chamber he did not propose to make any reference to the Profit and Loss account of the Poona bargain. (Laughter) Nor did he wish to deal with the religious character of the Agreement which he left to the representatives of orthodoxy present at the meeting. He wanted to examine it from a purely secular and selfish point of view. The fact, which in his opinion, was far more important than any other fact was that the proceedings at Poona were conducted under the chairmanship of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya the very embodiment of orthodoxy. If there are people either here or anywhere else who maintain that the Hindu society was immovable or immobile and did not respond to the call of Time, the Poona Agreement was a reply to them.

HIGH-PRIEST OF ORTHODOXY.

Sir Tej Bahadur then paid a glowing tribute to Pandit Malaviya who he said had a higher claim to pure character and every thing that was best and noble in Hinduism than any pious high priest. This fact should be given greatest importance.

The next important fact was that apart from Pandit Malaviya, who represented the orthodox sentiment of the Hindu community, there were others who were trusted representatives of the "Depressed" Classes. They were not only trusted by their own communities but trusted also by the Government to the extent that they were chosen to represent their community at the Round Table Conference. He referred to Dr. Ambedkar and Mr. Srinivasan, the two "Depressed" Class representatives at the London Conference. "Their representative character I say shall not come into question now because that is nott fairplay." (Applause).

GOOD FIGHTER FOR FUTURE.

Dr. Ambedkar, he said, fought and fought valiantly for the cause which he represented and he promised to be a good fighter in the future life of the country.

Apart from Dr. Ambedkar there was Mr. Raja who without hesitation agreed to the settlement. He was, therefore, entitled to say that the Agreement was supported both by orthodox society and most authoritative representatives of the "Depressed" Classes.

"It may be said by our critics that it required the Award of a Prime Minister and the vow of Mahatma Gandhi to rouse the consciousness of the Hindu community. If that be so then I say in all sincerity that the Prime Minister's Award has done us real service. But more than the Prime Minister's Award Mahatma Gandhi's vow has done us greater service. (Applause). We are not assembled here to discuss either the religious character or morality of that vow. But what we are concerned with is whether we agree with the Mahatma or not. I do not think there is any one among us who dare even for a moment to challenge or entertain any doubt about the depth of his conviction.

CAN'T DOUBT MAHATMA'S SINCERITY.

"I may confess that it is my misfortune in certain matters not to see eye to eye with the Mahatma but having been brought into touch with him during the last few years I feel it would be preposterous to doubt his sincerity in regard to the question of the "Depressed" Classes. In the case of many of us, I hope, I am not giving any offence when I say that Nationalism is a mere figure of speech but to Mahatma Gandhi, it is his life-breath.

I cannot even imagine Mahatma Gandhi in terms of Caste Hindus or any other way than in terms of the Nation. When difficult situations arose it was to him that we went to seek advice. And his advice on two points really saved the situation. In fact he had every claim to represent true Nationalism; we accepted his advice and the agreement has been evolevd."

"I will say that it is clearly our duty to stand by that Agreement. I would appeal particularly to the younger generation that it is for these "Depressed" Classes that Mahatma Gandhi has decided to sacrifice his life. If you go and see him lying under the canopy of the sky with a bottle of water beside him answering questions put to him by all of us with an active mind you feel that he is prepared to sacrifice his life for his conviction, and it is due to him that we should do every thing with the missionary zeal that is necessary to carry this message from one end of the country to the other. Then alone we shall have rendered real and genuine service to the country and laid truly the foundation stone for Swaraj after which we are hampering."

Speaking in support of the resolution confirming the Poona Pact Dr. B. R. Ambedkar who was greeted with cheers when he rose, declared:

"I believe it is no exaggeration for me to say that no man a few days ago was placed in a greater dilemma than I was. There was placed before me a difficult situation in which I had to make a choice between two difficult alternatives.

DR. AMBEDKAR IN DILEMMA.

There was the life of the greatest man in India to be saved. There was also before me the problem to try and safeguard the interests of the community which I was in my humble way trying to do at the R. T. C. according to my light. I am happy to be able to say that it has become possible through the co-operation of all of us to find a solution so as to save the life of the Mahatma and at the same time consistent with such protection as is necessary for the interests of the "Depressed" Classes in the future. I think in all these negotiations a large part of the credit must be attributed to Mahatma Gandhi himself. I must confess that I was surprised, immensely surprised, when I met him that there was so much in common between him and me (Cheers).

In fact any disputes whenever they were carried to him—and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has told you that the disputes that were carried to him were of a very crucial character—I was astounded to see that the man who held such divergent views from mine at the R. T. C. came immediately to my rescue and not to the rescue of the other side. I am very grateful to the Mahatma for having extricated me from what might have been very difficult situation.

HIS ONLY REGRET.

My only regret is why did not the Mahatma take this attitude at the R. T. C. If he had shown the same consideration to my point of view it would not have been necessary for him to go through this ordeal. However these are things of the past. I am glad that I am here now to support this resolution.

I WILL STAND BY THE AGREEMENT.

Since the question has been raised in the newspapers as to whether this agreement will have the support of the whole "Depressed" Class community I should like to make it clear that so far as I am concerned and so far as the part which stands with me is concerned (and I am sure I am also speaking for the other friends who are present here) that we will stand by the Agreement. Let there be no doubt about this.

Our only concern is this, whether the Hindu community will abide by it (Voices: Oh yes, we will). We feel that the Hindu community unfortunately is not an integral whole but, if I may so, a federation of small communities. I hope and trust that the Hindus on their side will look upon this document as sacrosanct and work in an honourable spirit.

There is just one thing that I would like to say. I am very much obliged to all friends who took part in the negotiations, but I should like particularly to mention Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. C. R. Rajagopalachari. Without Sir Tej Bahadur probably it would have been difficult to carry through many of the points. I must confess that as the result of my experience of him for the last two years at the R. T. C. that if there is any man in India who is above all communal prejudices it is Sir Tej Bahadur. His sense of fairness and justice is always a relief to all the minorities who hanker for securing some safeguards in the new constitution.

THANKS TO "C. R." AND MALAVIYAJI.

I must also mention my friend Rajagopalachari. He came to our rescue when we were almost at a breaking-point and had it not been for his ingenuity probably the Agreement would not have come into being. I must also thank Pandit Malaviya for the courtesy and forebearance that he showed in the hot exchange of words and acrimonious debates that went on during all these negotiations.

The change that has been brought about in the communal award has been brought about by the insistence of the view that separate electorates are injurious to the national interests. I must confess that I remain unconvinced of that argument. I can quite understand that for a majority representation separate electorates are harmful but I still remain unconvinced that for minority representation separate electorates are an evil.

NOT THE FINAL SOLUTION.

I do not believe that joint electorates are going to be the final solution for the problem of absorbing the "Depressed" Classes in the Hindu community.

Any electoral arrangement, I believe, cannot be a solution of the larger social problem. It requires more than any political arrangement and I hope that it would be possible for you to go beoynd this political arrangement that we are making to-day and devise ways and means whereby it would be possible for the Depressed Classes not only to be part and parcel of the Hindu community but also to occupy an honourable position, a position of equality of status in the community.

So long the "Depressed" Classes an ignorant lot, not imbued with a sense of self-respect, it was possible for them to accept the social status that was given to them by Hindu laws but as they get education they will begin to smart under these social laws and there is a great danger of their seceding from Hindu society. I beg of you to bear that in mind and hope that you will do the needful in the matter.

Rao Bahadur M. C. Raja further supported the resolution. He said that he clearly saw a change of heart among the caste Hindus and that was why he supported the Agreement. He had no doubt at all that the Agreement will have the unstinted support of all the "Depressed" Class people in the country.

NATARAJAN'S PESSIMISM.

When the first resolution was declared passed unanimously Mr. K. Natarajan speaking on the second resolution said it was not enough to throw open temples. "What is in it? I have not gone to a temple for the last 30 years and does it affect me if they are thrown open to the "Untouchables"? What is needed is a welcome to them in our homes. I firmly believe that so long as there are castes there will be outcastes."

He suggested that Dr. Ambedkar and Mr. Raja should shake hands. (Laughter.) The resolution was unanimously accepted.

VOTE OF THANKS TO CHAIR.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari moved a vote of thanks to the Chair. He said they should remember that Mahatmaji had not yet broken his fast. He had to remain content on air, water and sunlight. The happy news of an agreement was enough vitamin for him but the fulfilment of the Agreement would alone give him the life that he wanted. He had expected to see in Dr. Ambedkar a terrible and unyielding man. But the moment he saw him in Poona seeing Gandhiji several times he found him to be a plain and good man like himself. (Laughter). The speaker told Mahatmaji that the greatest experiment in 'Satyagraha' in which he ever succeeded was the conversion of Dr. Ambedkar. He had not converted Dr. Ambedkar by the coercive element in the fast but by the 'Satyagrahic' element in the fast.

Pandit Malaviya anounced that he was going to communicate with Mahatmaji regarding the fast declared by Sjt. Kelappan to establish the right of the "Depressed" Class people to enter the Gurvayur temple in Malabar.

MEMBERS OF CONFERENCE.

Among those present at the Hindu Leaders' Conference on Sunday were: Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Sir Chunilal Mehta, Sir Govind Madgaokar, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Pandit Hirdayanath Kunzru, Mr. G. K. Devdhar, Mr. B. N. Karanjia, Mr. K. Natarajan, Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah, Dr. Ambedkar, Mr. P. Baloo, Mrs. D. G. Dalvie, Miss Natarajan, Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, Mr. B. S. Kamat, Mr. Manu Subedar, Mr. G. D. Birla, Mr. D. P. Khaitan, Mr. B. F. Bharucha, Dr. Solanki, Dr. Choitram Gidwani, Lady Chimanlal Setalvad, Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Mr. B. J. Deorukhkar, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Mr. Devidas Gandhi, Mr. T. Prakasam and Babu Rajendra Prasad.

EXPEDITE RATIFICATION

Parsis' Appeal To Premier

The following is the copy of a cable sent to Prime Minister, London, on Sunday:—

"Meeting of Parsi friends admirers, and followers of Mahatma Gandhi earnestly pleads that, considering complete agreement reached by Hindus regarding joint electorates, please expedite ratification so that life of him whom India loves and revores may yet be saved.

(Sd.) Prof. Fadia, President.

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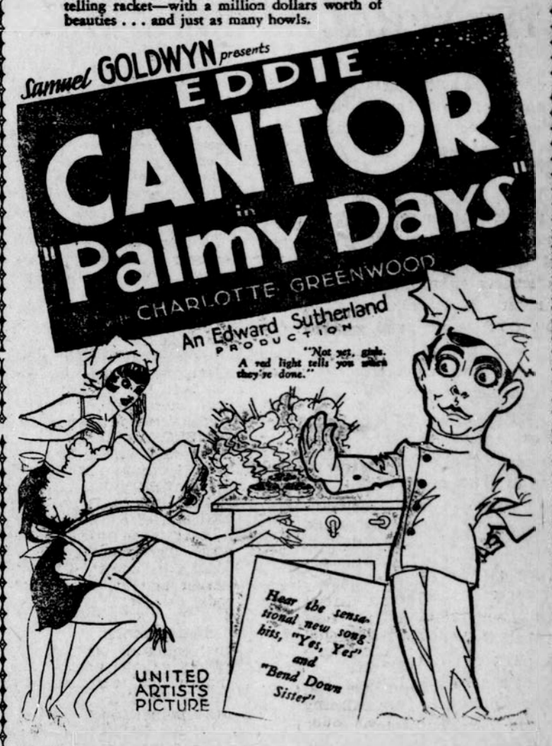

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34th Emergency Council Arrested

FLAG SALUTATION AT BHULESHWAR

Fifteen persons were arrested in Bombay on Sunday morning following a flag salutation ceremony held near the Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade. The arrests included three members of the 34th Emergency Council."

The members of the Emergency Council along with others marched in a procession to Bhuleshwar to hold the ceremony. The police put them all under arrest. Eight persons including the members of the "Emergency Council" were marched to the Princess Street lock-up while the rest were taken to the Maharbavdi police lock-up.

CHITTAGONG OUTRAGE

CHITTAGONG, Sept. 25.

A party of terrorists armed with large bore police muskets, revolvers, guns and bombs raided the Assam-Bengal Railway European Institute at Pahartali, Chittagong, at eleven last night when a social gathering was being held.. The raiders threw bombs into the Institute killing an old lady, believed to be and European, and wounding Inspector Macdonald, Sergeant Willis and six other Europeans. The raiders made their escape.

The body of Pritilata Waddedar, who has been missing since the Dalaghat incident of 14th June when Captain Cameron was murdered, and for whose arrest a reward had been declared by the Government, was found near the Institute with bullet wounds. Pritilata graduated from the Bethune College, Calcutta, this year. She was aged about 20.—A. P.

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KHAN SAHEB MANECK DADACHANJI'S SUCCESS

Khetwadi Parsi Anjuman's Election Result

Enthusiastic scenes were witnessed on Sunday evening at the election of a Trustee of the Khetwadi Zoroastrian Aujuman, held at the Ashburner's Agiary, Khetwadi. The vacancy of a Trustee having arisen owing to the death of late Mr. K. K. Suntoke from which Khan Saheb Maneck H. Dadachanjee and Mr. Hormusjee C. Suntoke put forward their candidature. A number of young men of different Parsi Mandals were working on behalf of Khan Saheb Dadachanjee, and at the end Khan Saheb was declared elected by a majority.

Dr. Cowasji E. Dadachanjee was the chairman while Mr. Eruch P. Fitter and Mr. Ardeshir E. Mistry were appointed as scrutineers. The other Trustees and the Parsis present on the occasion congratulated the Khan Saheb on his success.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1932

THE YERAVDA MIRACLE

The whole country breathed a sigh of relief on Saturday when the news came from Yeravda that the Agreement had been signed. A week ago none would have dared to prophesy this happy outcome—this miracle as Mahatmaji himself describes it,—would be achieved. Depressed Class leaders, who had hitherto been bitterly at loggerheads, prominent Congressmen and caste Hindus of various shades of opinion threw themselves into this task of achieving unity in a spirit of earnestness and sincerity, of compromise and accommodation, which alone could have achieved the result that now makes an end of proposals which threatened to drive a permanent wedge between the suppressed classes and the caste Hindus, rendering the prospect of ultimate and complete removal of the curse of untouchability almost hopeless. Above all it has, if the Prime Minister acts promptly, saved the sacrifice of that life, which is more precious to the country than anything but the cause for which Gandhiji was determined to lay it down

A COMPROMISE BUT AN ADVANCE.

The settlement is essentially a compromise, between joint electorates and separate electorates, between the extent of reservation conceded to the Depressed Classes by the Award and that claimed by most leaders of that community, including Dr. Ambedkar. But it is a compromise distinctly in favour of liberal ideas of representation. Dr. Ambedkar has gained his point in respect of a preliminary communal election, but the transitory character of his method, the details by which its communal tendencies are counteracted, and the final election by joint electorates constitute a great advance towards the Nationalist idea which the Award had flouted.

EACH HAS GAINED.

It is unnecessary to discuss in detail how much each contending party has gained or lost. Each party has gained something while it has also waived some of its claims. But the greatest merit of the settlement is that it is what Gandhiji calls a "Live Pact", which all parties have cordially accepted without any feeling of bitterness or mental reservation. Incidentally it has shown to the country a workable compromise between joint electorates and separate electorates which may, perhaps, be very helpful in bringing about a wider communal settlement.

THE UPPERMOST QUESTION NOW.

The uppermost question in the minds of Indians just now is whether Government will announce their acceptance of the settlement in time or whether red tape or gratuitous difficulties of official creation will cause avoidable delay. That the agreement must be acceptable to both the communities concerned goes without saying. But none that has eyes to see can be blind to the fact that the Poona Agreement is hailed with relief by the vast majority of the leaders of both the Caste Hindus and the Depressed Classes. In any case, the Pact is infinitely more acceptable to the communities concerned than Government's own Award has been.

INTOLERABLE SUGGESTION.

It is said that the Government of India has wired the text of the Agreement to all the Provincial Governments and cannot cable their own views to the Home Government without knowing the views of the Provincial Governments. This may sound plausible to the official world but it suggests delay which cannot be tolerated. If any communication or interchange of views is necessary, it should be possible for the Government of India immediately to cable the Home Government their views of the agreement and to ask the Provincial Governments to do likewise direct so as to enable the Cabinet to expedite its decision. After all, the Cabinet has only to withdraw its own scheme of representation to enable Gandhiji to break his fast. And that it can do at once though it may take a little more time to work out the final alternative scheme on the basis of the Poona agreement.

SANDS RUNNING OUT.

There is ample evidence in the country in favour of the new Pact to justify the Prime Minister's immediate withdrawal of his scheme. If, in spite of that, he delays action, he will be assuming a tremendous responsibility. It is impossible to exaggerate the consequences of undue or avoidable delay. We are told that Mr. MacDonald is doing everything possible to expedite a decision. We trust it may be so. But the sands are running out and unless Mr. MacDonald acts within the next two days the consequences may be more grave than one cares to express.

Neglected Education

It is rather difficult to understand the policy of the Government of Bombay in regard to Education, particularly primary education, which is being starved on grounds of economy. At the Poona Primary Education Conference of District School Boards, the Chairman, Mr. R. R. Kale, made a similar complaint and demanded a clear cut statement from the Minister of Education who is supposed to guide the educational policy of the Presidency. Since the Primary Education Act was passed in the Bombay Presidency, very little progress has been achieved in making primary education compulsory, and Government are apparently not in a hurry to carry out their promises and obligations in this sphere. The Primary Education Act was passed ten years ago, but we wonder how many cities and districts have been enabled by the Government to fulfil their duties to the backward and poorer classes.

THE VICIOUS CIRCLE.

We have often been told that education is essential before the people can be entrusted with more political power, but education makes little progress. Even after three-quarters of a century of British Crown rule the percentage of literacy is only between 9 and 10 per cent. If the bureaucracy is allowed to proceed with their cheese-paring policy, the pace will never be accelerated, On the contrary there will be a positive set-back. As Mr. Kale said the Government have now decided to impose a further cut of 15 per cent in their grants to Local Bodies in addition to the five per cent they have already made. This shows that, while the Government are anxious not to touch the huge salaries paid to the All-India Services, except by way of a tiny cut of 10 per cent, inclusive of income tax, they have no hesitation in cutting down educational grants. The Government cannot have it both ways. They cannot neglect education and then say that, unless the electorate is educated they dare not contemplate with equanimity the transfer of complete control into the hands of the people.

AND A VICIOUS POLICY.

Though the dwindling income of the Government has necessitated rigorous economies, there are many other directions in which these can be made. Education is the last department where the axe should be applied. It was pointed out by the Chairman of the Conference that the Government could effect large savings by cutting down their expenditure on the High Schools and Colleges unnecessarily maintained by them when State-aided Schools and Colleges are springing up everywhere which can afford to give cheaper and better education. It would be more economical for the Government to help these educational institutions through grants but they refuse to accept this course and continue to maintain colleges and schools with their extremely highly paid staffs. The necessity for maintaining a Government High School in each district and two or three colleges in the Presidency has now altogether disappeared. If economy ought to be practised anywhere it is here. Mr. Kale demanded that the "datum line" must be defined and must not be transgressed. But so long as our Educational Ministers continue to be men of the type we now see, it is hopeless to expect them to put up a stout fight on behalf of this most important department.

THE RUSSIAN EXAMPLE.

For the past few days there has been considerable amount of disingenuous propaganda in the Anglo-Indian Press in favour of the Premier's Communal Award on the ground of Mr. MacDonald's anxiety to safeguard the many interests of the Suppressed Classes, as against the Caste Hindus. But here is education for which the Congress, as will as the Liberals, have been fighting for years and yet the Government, instead of making every effort to spread primary education in every village in the country are actually cutting down the expenditure by 20 per cent. However much the British may dislike the Russian Soviet, its achievement in abolishing illiteracy from Russia in a single decade, is an example which they would do well to make even a small effort to emulate. Instead, we find in that in the Bombay Presidency the Primary Education Act is practically a dead-letter. As time goes on and the financial difficulties of the Government continue to grow, we shall be asked to accept more and more economies in this and other nation-building departments, where progress should be active and continuous. But, perhaps, this is too much to expect of Indian ministers controlled by bureaucrats.

NO DANGER TO "VARNASHRAMA DHARMA"

Sanatanist Apprehensions Are Groundless

(By MANUBHAI C. PANDYA, M.A., LL.B., Solicitor.)

The communal award made by His Majesty's British Government so far as the untouchables are concerned, naturally created wide-spread commotion and stirred not only the minds of the teaming millions of the Hindu populace but also those of a very large section of peoples of other religions such as Parsis, Christians and Mahomedans. The decision vitally anected the future well-being of the Hindu race as also the cardinal doctrines and principles of the Sanatana Hindu religion. The agreement now arrived at between the leaders and blessed by Mahatma Gandhi is a step towards an equitable solution of the problem and awaits the Premier's sanction.

But it is indeed a matter of great surprise that some of the Sanatanists treated the whole issue very lightly as if it was of no great consequence and even declared that giving of separate electorate to the untouchables would not be prejudicial to the Sanatana Hindu religion so long as the Hindus are allowed to observe the rule of untouchability and the other dogmas of their religion. It is therefore of the utmost importance to consider whether the above view is compatible or reconcilable with the higher principles of the Hindu religion.

ESSENCE OF SANATANIST DOCTRINE.

It is a truth recognised by all thoughtful and sober-minded Hindus that Sanatana Hindu religion is founded on the doctrine of absolute monism embracing within its fold the institution of caste which is based on the principle of division of functions of social service and is not a water-tight compartment consisting of various castes of an exclusive nature. The constitution of Hindu Society is so framed that each caste is an inseparable unit and forms a part of one social organism. Even the founder of the Vaishnav School of pure monism, Shri Valabhacharya, has recognised the above principle of social unity.

MISCONCEPTION.

It therefore betrays a complete ignorance and misconception of the above cardinal doctrine of Hindu Vedantic religion when the view is expressed by some of the Hindu Sanatanists that the quintessence of Hindu religion consists only in the observance of untouchability and of certain local provincial and other dogmas without need of any organic synthesis. The above view is directly opposed to the conception of the absolute unity of Hindu Society as a living organism as laid down by the Aryan Seers and Rishis in the sacred texts known as the Vedas and particularly in the Purshasukta, specifically dealing with the origin of the four castes.

DANGER OF SCHISM.

The propagation such a view is likely to split up and disintegrate Hindu Society into several divergent castes and sub-castes as antagonistic, self-subsisting and rival bodies without any principle of organic synthesis. The propagation of such ideas perpetuating the above differences in the name of Hindu Sanatana religion is directly calculated to result in perpetually disintegrating Hindu Society and creating a spirit of unhealthy competition and rivalry between the different castes and sections of the Hindu community, when as a matter of fact no such antipathy should exist between them.

"ADWAITA" DOCTRINE.

The Hindu religion has always proclaimed the doctrine of "Advait" or non-separateness between the different sections and groups composing Hindu Society. The depressed class forms a part and parcel of Hindu Society and no higher caste can successfully discharge its functions in the evolution and progress of Hindu Society without the co-operation of this class in whose well-being and prosperity as that of the three higher classes, lies its prosperity and well-being.

SEPARATE ELECTORATES MEAN DISINTEGRATION

The world renowned law-giver Manu elucidated in his famous Code the laws for the harmonious working of all sections of Hindu Society comprising therein also the depressed class and emphasised the cardinal doctrine of the cosmic unity of Hindu Society and harmonised the happy relations subsisting between the four castes for the well being and evolution of Hindu Society. How can the Sanatana Hindu religion then countenance the principle of separate electorate for the untouchables as the same is calculated to detach permanently the said section from their own fold and to disintegrate the unity of Hindu Society?

The above principles are applicable for the political uplift of Hindu Society without any conflict with or detriment to the other principles and rules governing the Varnashram Dharma in matters of religion as distinct from politics which are framed wholly for the well-being of Hindu Society as a whole.

One hopes the Sanatanist Hindus will carefully consider the matter from a higher point of view of their religion. The MacDonald Government also must reconsider the position in view of the Yeravda agreement and immediately revise the original award. They must restore the original unity of Hindu Society taken away from them by an arbitrary fiat in face of so much opposition.

Notes of the Day

Government Checkmated.

The sudden anxiety among the Home Members, both in Bombay and at Simla, to make India safe for democracy by giving unheard of powers to the Police and officials and by simultaneously curtailing the inherent rights of the people, is most disquieting. We do not know whether it is a case of great men thinking alike, for both Messrs. Haig and Hudson were keen on making the task of the succeeding administration easy. Mr. Hudson was rightly checkmated by the Council when he wanted to empower sub-inspectors and sergeants to disperse "unlawful assemblies." Under the Ordinance these two words have assumed a great deal of meaning which they did not possess before, and the public want something more to convince them than the demand of a mere Commissioner of Police. While the public appreciated the work of the Police during the riots, that cannot be made a ground for arming the junior officers with additional powers. Mr. Hudson's argument that the Police should be above criticism cannot be accepted

Ignorance Is Bliss!

Replying to a question by Mr. J. B. Petit, the Home Member said Government were aware that allegations were being made that the sentences under the Ordinances were "inordinately heavy," but they were unaware of the "popular belief that many of these sentences were not intended to be corrective." The reply shows the ignorance of the Government and the distance between them and the people. The Home Member cannot get out of an awkward corner by saying that everything was left to the entire discretion of the magistrates and that he did not want to fetter it. The responsibility must rest with the Government. What is a respectable gentleman to do, though he may not be a "Congress agitator" if he is first arrested and jailed for several months and then set free and asked to call at the Police Station, like a common criminal three or four times a day? But perhaps Mr. Hudson does not see anything incongruous in this.

Sankeshwar Math.

Of the numerous temples and Maths which are already thrown open or are being thrown open to the Depressed Classes one of the most important is the Sankeshwar Math in Kolhapur. This is a Shankaracharya's Math and the reported decision of its trustees to throw it open to the Depressed Classes should go a long way in reconciling the orthodox people to the reform and in reassuring them that it is after all not such a heresy as some ultra-orthodox people believe.

Government's Generosity.

In reply to a question in the Assembly Mr. Haig assured the House, that "Mr. Sen Gupta was not kept in solitary confinement but was allowed facilities for conversing with the Superintendent and the Jail staff for one hour in the morning and one hour in the evening"! How very generous on the part of Government to have allowed a mere prisoner to talk for two hours daily to the hard-worked jail staff including the Superintendent himself! Mr. Haig has often displayed a rare sense of humour. But in giving the above assurance to all interested he has perhaps surpassed himself. But why did he not say to what extent Mr Sen Gupta availed himself of the unique privilege extended to him?

Wanted A Non-Official President.

Sir Henry Moncrief Smith's tenure of office as President of the Council of State comes to an end at the close of this year and it is seriously discussed even by the Elders if the time has not come to appoint in his place an elected non-official as in the Assembly. The Council meets but twice a year or so and is not in session for more than a few days each time. It is reprehensible extravagance to appoint a full time official with a salary of Rs. 50,000 a year to preside over the Council during a few weeks in the whole year. A non-official on a reasonable honorarium can be easily secured for the office, who can be at least as efficient as the past official Presidents have been Such a change is specially necessary when drastic retrenchment is a paramount necessity.

SHELVED

At the meeting of the Council of the Geneva League on Saturday Japan's action in signing the Treaty with her newly created puppet State, Manchukuo, was severely criticised by Mr. de Valera, who presided over the Council session for the first time. He said he would be lacking in frankness "if he did not express the Council's regret at the Japanese Government's action." The gravaman of his complaint was that Japan took such action even without awaiting the publication and discussion of the Lytton Report.

But does the Council regret this action? The Council and the Assembly of the League have had the humiliating experience only a few months ago of Japan treating them with gross discourtesy. The Assembly at least had on one occasion the courage to decide that summary action, as provided in the Convention, should be taken against Japan and this exhilition of belated courage contributed to the cessation of the carnage near Shanghai. But the League Council has always eaten humble pie when confronted with Japanese arrogance.

Its action in shelving the discussion of Japan's conduct until after the publication of the Lytton Report is quite in line with this attitude., The Chinese delegate's suggestion that the matter merited immediate consideration was overruled. Mr. de Valera will find that weeks later when the Council does decide to take up the question his protest against Japan's arbitrary action will be shared only by the representatives of some of the smaller powers at the League Council.

NOT A MINUTE SHOULD BE LOST

Danger Line In Gandhiji's Health Not Far Off

"C. R.'S" APPEAL TO COUNTRY

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Sjt. C. Rajagopalachari who has returned from Poona, has issued the following appeal.

"This is the sixth day of Gandhiji's fast. We do not know how long it may yet have to go on notwithstanding the acceptance of agreements by all parties concerned and universal satisfaction over it throughout the country. I have appealed for prayers throughout the country on the 26th. I feel again that everywhere the leaders of all communities concerned should convene meetings on the 27th and confirm the Poona Agreement and communicate the same by telegram to the Government of India so that no doubt may remain that there is even one single dissentient voice among the so-called higher or so-called lower Hindu castes.

Not a minute should be lost as dangerline in Mahatmaji's health is reported by doctors to be not very far off though doctors and others who know Mahatmaji can say that he is doing as well as he can possibly be during the fast on the sixth day taking into account his present age and health.

If before the 27th the Premier enables the fast to be broken, meetings on the 27th will be of thanksgivings to the Almighty."—A. P.

(Continued from Col. 7)

ted him for committing a public nuisance.

But, as the judge pointed out, there was nothing in the notice about a public nuisance and, as it was not necessary to obtain municipal sanction for starting a flour mill, the notice was invalid.

Elementary justice in the U. P. seems to have a character all its own.

Tipsy Cake

"If Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya maintains that the Hindu Dharma Shastras do not warrant the observance of untouchability, I am prepared to prove to the contrary from the Hindu Dharma Shastras to any Sanatanist Dharma Shastra Adhyapak from his own Benares Hindu University as his representative."

This is the challenge flung out to Punditji. Its author will realise presently that the question has already been settled without reference to ancient scriptures.

* * * *

Papers in England have been charitably and ingeniously devising excuses on behalf of the Government of India for refusing to release Mahatmaji. One suggestion, which has found great favour in certain provincial papers, is too entertaining to be left in such obscurity.

* * * *

According to the London correspondent of the "Hindu" it is to the effect that

"if Mr. Gandhi were evicted from prison, now that the fast has begun, his associates would resort to measures to keep him alive without his knowledge or consent, the effect being to raise him in the eyes of the superstitious to a higher rank than a Mahatma and consequent pilgrimages to the spot would be the least of the troubles which would follow."

It would be interesting to know what would be the larger troubles that would follow on Gandhiji's promotion.

* * * *

A jailor at Dinajpur, who forcibly separated Mrs. Ashalata Kundoo, a political prisoner from her infant child against the jail regulations, was convicted under Sec. 352 of the I. P. C. (using criminal force) as the magistrate found he had acted 'mala fide.' So far so good.

* * * *

The offence having regard to the fact that this poor lady was thus forcibly and unjustly separated for the term of her imprisonment from her baby, which was still kept in the jail, was sufficiently serious. But the magistrate gave the jailor the benefit of the First Offenders Section of the Cr. P. C. and let him off with a warning. So far so bad.

* * * *

This magistrate takes an original view of this section of the Code which provides for such leniency in the case of first offenders who are too young and innocent to have appreciated the gravity of their offences or may have succumbed to sudden temptation

* * * *

These considerations can hardly be applied in the case of a hardened old jailor, who goes out of his way to separate a mother from her child; which is apart from the fact that here, indeed was a case calling for the "deterrent punishment," which magistrates are so fond of inflicting.

* * * *

"Magistrates who are invested with appellate powers should learn the elementary principles of law", observed Mr. Justice Pullan in the course of his judgment, accepting a reference made to the Allahabad High Court by the Sessions Judge of Saharanpur. But we should not have dared to suggest that there are any magistrates in India who do not know the elementary principles of law.

* * * *

In this particular case, the magistrate in question, one Mr. B. C. A. Cook, dismissed the appeal without apparently reading the judgment or in any way considering the merits of the case because, out of these appelants one was ill and the pleader of the third did not appear to have been paid his fees." The re-hearing of the appeal on its merits has now been ordered and it is to be hoped a decent interval will be allowed for the learned S. D. M. to take some lessons in the elementary principles of law.

* * * *

The same judge on the same day had before him a case in which a poor woman was charged, as a registered member of a criminal tribe, with going out without a permit and not reporting herself to the police. She pleaded guilty, was convicted and fined. Act I.

Act II. It was subsequently discovered that the accused was not and never had been a registered member of a Criminal tribe, so the conviction was set aside.

Act III in which it is discovered how and by whom the unfortunate lady was induced to confess to being something she was not, is yet to come.

* * * *

On the same day, again, the same judge had to set aside the conviction of a gentleman who was fined for disobeying a notice of the Municipal Board.

It appeared that the accused was served with a notice to stop working a flour mill which had been started without municipal sanction. The magistrate convic-

(Continued in column 5).

INDIA LOOKS TO MACDONALD

Premier Must Give Up Formalities And Act At Once To Save Gandhiji

(By B. G. HORNIMAN)

At last the hope that everybody held but hardly dared to express during the anxious days that have passed since Mahatma Gandhi began his fast unto death, has been fulfilled.

Agreement, unreserved, sincere and complete has been reached between the leaders of the Depressed Classes and the caste Hindus. The obstacle to unity has been removed. The menace to abolition of untouchability has gone.

But joy at this happy consummation of the country's hopes is tempered by the uncertainty about Gandhiji's health,—whether the Premier's reply announcing his readiness to revoke the Award will be received in time to enable Gandhiji to break his fast before it reaches the danger point.

The latest news from Yeravda tells us Gandhiji's condition is very weak. Though his heart is as yet strong one does not know how soon or, perhaps, how suddenly it may weaken as his physical strength and power of resistance declines.

"THE FRAIL THREAD."

It is essential, therefore, that the Premier should be made to understand that, on the promptness and speed with which he makes and communicates his decision, hangs the frail thread of the life of the great man whom a vast nation loves and reveres more greatly than any other living being and who has just rendered it this supreme service.

A day's, even an hour's unnecessary delay may mean the occurrence of an event that one even dreads to mention, but the possibility of which, it would be grievously wrong for a moment to ignore. However abhorrent the thought, the implications have to be faced.

THE DANGER EXISTS.

This is said in no mood of panic and hysteria. Despite the signs of Gandhiji's weakness, despite the apprehensions of those in immediate contact with him, we are able to gather from the reports of the doctors who have seen him, that his condition at the moment is not actually dangerous and the state of his heart as we have mentioned, gives no cause for special anxiety. Moreover, in a fast, alarming symptoms during the early days are often followed by a period of relief and comfort in which no ground for alarm exists.

But the doctors tell us that, even with complete rest and relief from exhausting discussions his physical frailty and weakness are such that he cannot be expected to maintain his strength at a standard which precludes danger for more than four, or now even three days.

Thus the danger exists. It is pressing and it is imminent. And the country will not tolerate any trifling with his life.

The Prime Minister must give his decision within the next forty-eight hours to make it possible for Gandhiji to end his fast and to ensure that the fast does not end his life.

We are told that the Government of India have wired the text of the Agreement to all the Provincial Governments and cannot cable their own views to the Secretary of State until they have received the replies conveying the views of the Local Governments, who will have to ascertain in turn the views of the local leaders of the communities concerned.

AN APPALLING PROSPECT.

I am astounded by this suggestion that all the formalities, the red tape and the circumlocution of the cumbrous machine of government in this country need be followed in such a case as this.

Does it mean also that when the Government of India have in turn digested the views of the Local Governments, which may, and probably would, take days to reach them, and cabled their own opinion to the Secretary of State, there will then be a further process of circulating that opinion to the members of the Cabinet in London, before the Premier can make his decision.

One is appalled at the prospect of such criminally dilatory methods being employed in a matter which involves the very life of Mahatma Gandhi, the acknowledged leader of the Nation, a man revered by millions in every country in the world.

The levity of those who can contemplate such perilous delay—who can entertain for a moment the thought of prolonging Mahatma Gandhi's ordeal is incredible.

HIS OBVIOUS DUTY.

The duty of the Prime Minister is simple obvious and morally obligatory.

We can see nothing to prevent the Government of India, if their opinion is needed, cabling their views immediately to London.

I can see nothing to prevent the Prime Minister from making a decision and cabling it at this moment to India, without waiting for the views either of the Government of India or the Cabinet.

The responsibility rests on him. He said with the utmost clearness when he announced his proposals, that they would be revoked or modified at any time before a Bill was passed, if the communities concerned were agreed upon any alternative proposals.

AGREEMENT CLEAR.

In this case the agreement of the communities concerned is clear and unchallengeable. Not only have those, whom the Government themselves chose to represent the Depressed Classes at the Round Table Conference, signed the agreement but all other acknowledged leaders of the Depressed Classes have done so.

The authority of the other Hindu leaders who have signed it cannot be challenged. And it bears the signature of Mahatma Gandhi.

Moreover its authoritative character has been backed and the insistent need for an immediate decision pressed in cables to the Prime Minister by Dr. Ambedkar, Mr. M. C. Rajah and Mr. N. Srinivasan, as well as by Dr. Sapru and Mr. Jayakar. And the whole country is ringing with joy and approval of the settlement.

AN AWFUL RESPONSIBILITY.

Can the Prime Minister in reason say, in the face of this, that he needs more information to satisfy himself that the communities have agreed upon the revocation of his Award as it affects the Depressed Classes?

To do so and keep the country in suspense while Mahatma Gandhi's strength is ebbing away, while his life is in the balance, would be to assume a responsibility so awful that it can hardly be contemplated.

Yet those who are in touch with official circles in Simla tell us that it is contemplated and speak calmly and callously of a procedure so lengthy as to involve the disaster which the country dreads.

NOT THE MAN FOR IT.

To do Mr. MacDonald justice I do not believe he is the man to stand lightly on formality in a matter of life and death, and to permit a delay which may have the most disastrous repercussions and permanently destroy the possibility of reconciliation between Britain and India.

All that Mr. MacDonald has to do is to cable his acknowledgment of the Agreement as a fulfilment of the condition laid down in his Award for a revocation of any of his proposals, and intimate his intention to revoke his own proposals for the representation of the Depressed Classes accordingly.

THE TIME LIMIT.

On the promptitude, the courage and the honesty with which he acts depend two issues of such gravity that they do not need further discussion. One is the life of Mahatma Gandhi. The other is the mending or the ending of the link—at this moment strained to breaking point—between the Indian nation and the nation he represents.

India expects his answer, and a satisfactory answer, within the next 48 hours. If it comes earlier, so much the better. But it must not be later.

And if the worst should happen, which God forbid, India will never forget.

STOP PRESS

MAHATMA DELIGHTED WITH "PARTIAL SUCCESS."

POONA, Sept. 25.

It was the second interview that Mahatma Gandhi gave to the press since he entered on his fast. (The interview appears on page 1.). The setting to-day was different from that at the previous interview in which Mahatma Gandhi explained his resolve to fight untouchability. The partial success which he acknowledged having achieved yesterday obviously delighted and comforted him, but his wasted form lying under the shade of the mango tree in the sunny yard was not expressive of elation.

"MY ROOF."

Mahatma Gandhi greeted the pressmen with a wan smile and in a voice scarcely audible even in the deep hush that reigned, asked jokingly "What do you think of my roof?" The pressmen drew their chairs as close as possible to the cot and put their questions in a whisper. Mahatma Gandhi wearily closed his eyes for a space and seemed to gather his straying thoughts while his pale, thin hand gently and listlessly massaged his forehead. Then by the exercise of his iron will which had sustained him during the last five days, he began to express himself, pausing after each word.

A GOOD NIGHT PASSED.

Those in attendance on him said that Mahatma Gandhi passed a good night and was much better this morning than yesterday. His daily programme has so far been carried out as regularly as ever. More than a dozen doctors, official and non-official, have examined him.

LEADERS DEPART.

Practically all the leaders who were here have left for Bombay, from where Pandit Malaviya is expected to return this evening to await the Premier's reply.—A. P.

FLINGING WIDE THE GATES OF TEMPLES

(Continued from page 1.)

ing. Dr. Choithram Gidwani presided.

The meeting commenced with offering prayers for the long life of Mahatma Gandhi, and for the success of the cause for which he was prepared to lay down his life.

The following resolution moved by Mr. Gordhandas Gokuldas Morarji and seconded by Mr. Chotalal Vyas was then unanimously passed:—

"This meeting views with grave concern the solemn vow taken by Mahatma Gandhi, and requests every man and woman in the Hindu community to do his or her best to remove the evil of untouchability from Hindu society and help Gandhiji to break the fast."

Another resolution proposed by Mr. Ratansi Jethabhai, and seconded by Mr. Jethalal Vora, was also passed. It stated:—

"This meeting furtner appeals to the trustees of the temples situated in the Bhuleshwar Ward to throw open their doors to our Harijan brethren."

Yet another resolution urged on the Premier to amend the communal Award, so as to enable Mahatma Gandhi to abandon his fast.

SANTACRUZ LAXMI NARAYAN TEMPLE

Thrown Open For Harijans' 'Darshan'

The well-known Laxmi Narayan Temple at Santa Cruz was thrown open for "darshan" for the "untouchables", on Saturday night, following an impressive ceremony. A procession consisting of about 500 persons which included caste Hindus as well as "untouchables" started from Potdar Bridge and wended its way to the Mandir.

Among those who joined the procession were Messrs. J. K. Mehta and V. L. Mehta.

Seth Bhavanji Karsondas, a trustee of the temple and a staunch disciple of Gandhiji, welcomed the processionists at the temple. A meeting was held in the compound of the temple which was addressed by Mr. J. K. Mehta. The speaker emphasised the need of wiping out untouchability, and treating the so-called "depressed classes" on terms of equality for the good of society and the nation.

Rao Saheb Girdharlal Mehta, Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the temple thanked the audience on behalf of the Trustees. "Prasad" was distributed on behalf of Seth Bhavanji Karsondas, and the function terminated with the singing of bhajans in which everyone took part.

SINDHIS PRAY FOR MAHATMA'S LONG LIFE

Temple Trustees Urged To Remove Ban On Harijans

Prayers for the long life of Mahatma Gandhi were offered at a meeting of the Sindhi residents of Bombay held on Sunday noon in the Matavadi Hall, in Barbhai Mohalla.

Mr. H. P. Shivdasani of the Improvement Trust presided. Among those present were Mr. S. S. Tolani, M.L.C., Dr. Choithram Gidwani and Mr. P. D. Shamdasani.

A fervent appeal to the audience to do every thing in their power to remove the curse of untouchability, and a request to the Trustees of the Sindhi Temple to throw open the temple to the Harijans was made by the chairman in his speech.

CABLE TO PREMIER.

The meeting decided to cable to the Premier to amend the communal Award, and passed a resolution requesting the Trustees of the Babulnath, Moti Haveli, Mumbadevi and the Mahaluxmi temple to throw the doors of those templeas open to Harijans.

THANA MOVES WITH TIMES

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Sept. 25.

Two temples of Maruti, situated at Masunde Tank and Makhmali Tank were thrown open to the "untouchables" in the course of the last week.

A meeting of the Brahmin community of Thana was held yesterday evening in the Hall of the Brahmin Sabha when it was decided that the temples should be thrown open to the "untouchables."

At Ghansoli, a village about five miles from Thana, a "Satya Narayan Puja" was held in the Maruti Temple on the 20th inst. when "untouchables" were allowed entry into the temple. It is learnt that a meeting of the Kayastha Prabhus of Thana has been convened to-day by Sir Govind Balwant Pradhan, the Ex-Finance Member, to decide the question of allowing "untouchables" the entry into the temples.

"MEASURE OF SATISFACTION BEYOND EXPRESSION"

HINDU LEADERS BACK FROM YERAVDA

ONLY A BEGINNING OF PROCESS OF NATION BUILDING, SAYS MR. JAYAKAR.

BOMBAY, Sunday.

"I cannot express the measure of my satisfaction at the Poona agreement and it is beyond expression." The words uttered by Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar on his arrival from Poona in Bombay this morning by the Deccan Queen reflect the general satisfaction that prevails among the leaders regarding the Poona Pact.

BACK I BOMBAY

Among those who arrived from Poona by the same train were:

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya,
Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru,
Mr. M. R. Jayakar,
Rao Bahadur M. C. Raja,
Sjt. Rajendra Prasad,
Sjt. Devidas Gandhi,
Mr. P. Baloo, and others.

A "Chronicle" representative interviewed Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar in a first class compartment of the Deccan Queen on their arrival. Both of them stated that personally they were very pleased with the agreement and that Gandhiji was equally pleased.

"ONLY A BEGINNING."

Mr. Jayakar declared: "Although I am very pleased with what has happened in Poona, I realise that it is only the beginning of a process which must be pushed on if the Hindu society has to be regenerated and a nation built up."

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru said "in my opinion the agreement arrived at in Poona should open a new chapter in the life of Hindu society. I will strongly maintain that if we want to really have a genuine self-government we ought to show that we are prepared to do justice to those whom we have denied it for centuries past. Although we may have been late in solving this problem yet it is something to have taken, even at this stage, a decisive step."

NO DISINTEGRATION

Mr. M. C. Raja said "What Gandhiji wanted was that there should be no disintegration in the ranks of the "Depressed" classes as also between the caste Hindus and the Depressed classes. The agreement that we have reached satisfies this test. Gandhiji gave his assent to it only after he was assured that all parties to it were genuinely satisfied."

RESERVATION OF SEATS FOR HARIJANS

Full Text Of Agreement

POONA, Sept. 24.

The following agreement has been arrived at between leaders acting on behalf of the "Depressed" Classes and the rest of the Hindu community regarding the representation of the Depressed Classes in the legislatures and certain other matters affecting their welfare:—

(1) There shall be seats reserved for the Depressed" Classes out of the general electorates seats in the Provincial legislatures as follows:—

Madras 30; Bombay (with Sind) 15; Punjab 8; Behar and Orissa 18; Central Provinces 20; Assam 7; Bengal 30; United Provinces 20; Total 148.

These figures are based on the total strength of the provincial Councils announced in the Prime Minister's decision.

(2) Election to these seats shall be by joint electorates, subject however to the following procedure:—

PRIMARY ELECTION.

All members of the "Depressed" Classes registered in the general electoral roll of the constituency will form an electoral college which will elect a panel of four candidates belonging to the Depressed Classes for each of such reserved seats by the method of the single vote, and the four persons getting the highest number of votes in such a primary election shall be candidates for election by the General electorate.

(3) The representation of the Depressed Classes in the central legislature shall likewise be on the principle of joint electorates and reserved seats, by the method of primary election in the manner provided for in clause 2 above, for their representation in the provincial legislature.

(4) In the central legislature 18 per cent. of the seats alloted to the general electorate for British India in the said legislature shall be reserved for the Depressed Classes.

ONLY FOR 10 YEARS.

(5) The system of primary election to the panel of candidates for election to the Central and Provincial Legislatures as hereinfore mentioned, shall come to an end after the first ten years, unless terminated sooner by mutual agreement and under the provisions of clause 6 below.

(6) The system of representation of the "Depressed' Classes by reserved seats in the Provincial and Central Legislatures as provided for in clauses 1 and 4 shall continue until determined by mutual agreement between the communities concerned in this settlement.

(7) The Franchise for the central and provincial legislatures for the "Depressed" Classes shall be as indicated in the Lothian Committee report.

NO DISABILITIES.

(8) There shall be no disabilities attaching to anyone on the ground of his being a member of the Depressed Classes in regard to any elections to the local bodies or appointment to public services. Every endeavour shall be made to secure fair representation of the Depresssed Classes in these respects, subject to such educational qualifications as may be laid down for appointment to the public services.

EDUCATIONAL GRANT.

(9) In every province out of the educational grant an adequate sum shall be earmarked for providing educational facilities to members of the Depressed Classes.

All leaders present in Poona including Pandit Malaviya, Dr. Ambedkar, Dr. Solanki, Mr. Srinivasan, Sir T. B. Sapru and Messrs. Jayakar, Raja, P. Baloo, Rajboj and Shivaraj have signed the agreement.—A. P.

"KEY TO NEW FREEDOM"

Vaswani's Appeal To Open Temple Gates

(From A Correspondent).

HYDERABAD (Sind), Sept. 21.

Addressing a crowded meeting in the Brahmo Mandir on Sunday evening, Prof. Vaswani urged that the coming religion was one of fellowship with the poor and that its 'mantra' was service and sacrifice. Vaswani pleaded for the outcastes and asked Hindus to throw wide open the temples and 'mandirs' to all outcastes.

"Open," said Vaswani, "open the temple gates! And you will open the long-hiden 'shakti' of Bharata! Open the gates! The key to New Freedom is fellowship with the poor."

Nadiad's New Temple Thrown Open

(From A Correspondent)

NADIAD, Sept. 22.

Brahmavadit Devi Surajba has declared her own newly built temple open for all castes including the Harijans.

On the 20th inst. joint prayers were offered by the caste-Hindus and Harijans for Gandhiji's life.

TEMPLE THROWN OPEN FOR HARIJANS

Response From Shikarpur

(From A Correspondent.)

SHIKARPUR, Sept. 21.

A well known temple of Bawa Gurdas popularly called "Khatwari Dharmasal" was thrown open last night to the Harijans.

At a citizens' public meeting held last evening in the Arya Samaj Mandir a resolution was passed urging the caste Hindus to throw open the doors of all schools temples and dharmasalas to the Harijans.

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Two Engineers Killed In Explosion

BUDAPEST, Sept. 24.

Two engineers experimenting in suburbs motor car fitted with propellors at rear intended to enable the machine to clear low obstacles were killed during final tests in explosion which wrecked the car.—Reuter.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST STATE

Mass Convictions Of German Youths

PRAGUE, Sept. 24.

Two-hundred-and-forty-five out of two-sixty-two young Germans who are now Czechoslovakians have been tried on charge of conspiring against the State and sentenced to three years' imprisonment and to pay fine of about twenty sterling each. They must pay costs of case and lose rights of citizenship. They belong to the forbidden organisation "Volksport" which is alleged to be designed to reunite Bohemia with Germany.—Reuter.

Agreement Reached In Manchester Dispute

MANCHESTER, Sept. 24.

Complete agreement in cotton dispute has been reached.—Reuter.

Will They Ratify Settlement?

LATER.

All difficulties in the Lancashire cotton situation having been removed yesterday, settlement will be submitted to full bodies of employers and operatives probably on September 27.

It is expected that if agreement is ratified by both as is practically certain, work could restart on September 28.—Reuter.

SOCIALIST GOVT. FOR SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 24.

Sweden has now completely Socialist Government.

New Premier Hansson has formed a new Cabinet which takes oath to-day of all members who are Socialists.—Reuter.

CHIRNER MINAR SATYAGRAHA

Eighth Batch Of Volunteers Arrested

(From A Correspondent.)

PANVEL, Sept. 23.

The 8th batch offering 'Satyagraha' for the construction of the Chirner Minar was arrested at Panvel on the 22nd, while on its way to Chirner.

REVOLVER GANG

Alleged Discovery By U. P. Police

LUCKNOW, Sept. 24.

News has reached here of the alleged discovery of revolvers and cartridges at Shahjehanpur. It is reported that in the course of investigation in a murder case in Bareilly district, the Shahjehanpur police in conjunction with the police of Bareilly, raided the house of Gulzari, a Sonar, where they found three revolvers bearing Government marks and a number of cartridges. It is believed that a 22 bore rifle was also recovered by the Bareilly police.

It is understool that a big gang consisting of people from Allahabad, Shahjehanpur and Bareilly has been formed with the common intention of committing dacoities in the province. The events which led to the discovery are as follows:—

On the night of August 23, an old gold-smith in Bareilly city was found shot dead at his house and sub-Inspector Riaz Hyder, in charge of the Baradari police station, in the Barielly, district, reached the scene of the occurance at once and started investigations. The following morning the sub-Inspector of the police station at Hafizganj arrested three persons, who were found loitering suspiciously and challaned them under section 109 of the Criminal Procedure Code. They were let off on the security of Gulzari. The sub-divisional officer of Baradari came to know of this challan and his suspicions were aroused and following the clue, it is believed, he re-arrested them under section 302. One of these, namely Raj Kumar, belongs to Allahabad and is supposed to be a fairly well off zemindar and the other two, namely Saktu Mahraj and Chotey Lal, carry on the gold-smith's profession in Shahjehanpur.

On the disclosure of the approver (who is one of these three) further investigation was carried on, which led to the discovery of arms and ammunition as stated above.—A. P.

STATE PROCESSION IN SRINAGAR CANCELLED

Stray Assaults Continue

SRINIGAR, Sept. 24

The Maharajah's ministers have advised him to cancel the State procession down the river in order to mark his displeasure at the incidents in the city on 22nd September. Consequently this will not take place. The school sports have also been cancelled.

There is still a good deal of excitement in the city and several cases of assault by one community on the other are being reported. Troops still occupy the city, and restrictions on processions and gathering are in force.—A. P.

TWO YEARS OF "SVADESHI"

Women's Contribution To Economic Progress

Two years ago, on the 26th September, 'Svadeshi' was opened at a time when the spirit of 'Buy Indian', was fast gaining ground among the people of India. Since then, 'Svadeshi' has given the necessary impetus required in its own particular sphere, namely, to show the people and especially the people of Bombay that India, too, could compete with the Western World for beautiful and artistic goods, both for personal adornment and for the daily needs of life; to show them that Indian art and workmanship, once so greatly admired all the world over, was not a thing of the past, but still a living force and within the reach of all; to show to those who still cling to pseudo western fashions that they merely create an Indo-European conglomeration which truly offends all aesthetic laws; and finally to save India's money even though an infinitesimal amount—from leaving the shores of India.

'Svadeshi' owes much to the public for all their help and support in their amateur efforts and if the same support continues, 'Svadeshi' can offer better and more efficient service, a more critical selection of goods, and a genuine desire to promote the cause of Swadeshi.

SITUATION IN SRINAGAR

35 Admitted To Hospital

SRINAGAR, Sept. 24.

The number of persons admitted to hospital has risen from 18 to 35. During the night of the 23|24th the curfew order was in force and the night passed off quietly. Two companies of Infantry remained on duty in the City. One Pandit died during the night from injuries received in the disturbances. His body was cremated this morning without causing excitement. Clashes continued to occur this morning, but the situation is in hand. Conciliation committees are being formed. The number of persons detained in hospital is now 28. Upto date only one death has occurred. So far the military and police have not been forced to disperse crowds by firing or charging.—A.P.

Return Of Indian Emigrants

SIMLA, Sept. 24.

The following communique has been issued:—

It is notified for general information that the s.s. "Ganges," carrying 333 returning Indian emigrants (including 19 Madras emigrants) from British Guiana, and 604 returning Indian emigrants (including 118 Madras emigrants) from Trinidad, left British Guiana on 1st September 1932, and is expected to arrive at Calcutta on 6th October.—A. P.

Karachi Swadeshi Exhibition Postponed

KARACHI, Sept. 24.

In view of the situation arising from Mahatma Gandhi's vow to fast unto death, the All-India Swadeshi Exhibition which was to be opened in Karachi, on 9th October, by Sir P. C. Ray, has been postponed.—A. P.

Ramgarh Riot Case

AJMER, Sept. 24.

In connection with the recent communal riot at Ramgarh, the Jaipur Police have started a case against 12 Hindus under Sections 302 (murder), 148, 325 and 326 in the Sessions Judge's Court, Jaipur. The prosecution will open their evidence on the 28th instant and are expected to produce 36 witnesses. The case will be heard from day to day in the jail premises.—A. P.

ABUNDANCE OF CREDIT

Phenomenal Low Rates In Money Market

GILTEDGED SECURITIES FIRM

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Sept. 24.

Continued abundance of credit of money market was further exemplified by phenominal low rate at which this week's Treasury Bills were allotted.

The fact that bills mature at the end of December was particularly attractive to most of big banks with the result that bills were allotted at fresh low record for Government borrowings.

On Stock Exchange, giltedged securities remained very firm and War Loan Assented Stock was 100-3/4. Leading oil shares advanced on expectation of further advance in price of petrol shortly, otherwise markets were featureless. Wall Street opened firm encouraged by agreement to amalgamate four trunk railways —Reuter.

EX-M.L.C. GRANTED BAIL

Convicted On Cheating Charge

CALCUTTA Sept. 22.

Before Mr. Justice Patterson and Mr Justice Ameer Ali an application was moved on behalf of Jafar Ahmed an ex-M.L.C. who had been convicted by Mr. P. Ahmed, Magistrate of Noakhali, on a charge of receiving stolen property and sentenced to six months rgorous imprisonment.

The petitioner and three other persons had separate cloth shops at Noakhali town in four rooms separated by corrugated iron sheets. It was alleged that one of the shop-keepers one day found on the racks of the accused shop certain cloths bearing his shop-mark.

Asked about these cloths, it was said, the accused seemed to be puzzled and returned them. Subsequently it was detected that the accused had in his shop many more pieces of cloths belonging to the other shop keepers.

The defence of the accused petitioner was that he was a dealer in foreign cloth. And although in 1921 he was returned to the Bengal Council on the Congress ticket, he now refused to give up selling foreign goods. For this reason he had been falsely implicated. Another reason for this false case, he stated, was that as he belonged to the district of Chittagong, he did not conform to the rules of the local mercants' association for which he had incurred their wrath.

Their lordships issued a rule and granted bail to the petitioner.—A. P.

Mrs. Saksena Jailed For Picketing

LUCKNOW. Sept. 22.

Mrs. Saksena, wife of Mr. Gopal Lal Saksena, Executive Officer, Sitapur Municipality, was sentenced by the City Magistrate, Lucknow to six months' rigorous imprisonment for picketing a foreign cloth shop in the city.

Mr. Saksena is also under arrest and his trial is proceeding —A.P.

TRAGEDY AT BROOKLANDS RACE

Competitor Killed

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Sept. 24.

A tragedy marred a 500 mile race at Brooklands, which was the last of the season's classic races. Clive Dunfee, a memoer of the Stock Exchange, driving Wooli Barnates giant Bentley was speeding at 120 miles per hour when he skidded and crashed over banking on to the road and was killed instantaneously in vew of thousands of spectators. Clive had only just taken over from his brother Jack when a Ayre appeared to burst and the car swinging right round disappeared.

Clive was 27. It was announced before his marriage to the actress Janes Baxter in 1930 that he had promised her to abandon racing. Clive's wife witnessed the tragedy. The race was won by M. G. Midget driven alternately by R. Horton and J. A. Bartlett at an average speed of 96.29 miles per hour. Riley was second and Talbot third.—Reuter.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Sept. 24.

October	7.30
December	7.43
January 1933	7.50
March 1933	7.56
Middling Spot	7.45

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Sept. 24.

October	7.30
December	7.42
Middling Spot	7.30

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Sept. 24.

New York, 10-55 a.m.—(As known in Liverpool at closing time)—

Market—closed.

New York. Noon Call—

Market—closed.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Sept. 24.

Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports 31,000 bales.

Day's exports to Great Britain nil.

Day's exports to the Continent 23,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 24.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations	Today's price
August 1932		5.61
September 1932		5.67
October 1932	5.68	5.67
November 1932		5.64
December 1932		5.64
January 1933	5.65	5.65
February 1933		5.66
March 1933	5.68	5.67
April 1933		5.68
May	5.70	5.70
June 1933		5.71
July 1933	5.72	5.72
August 1933		5.73
September 1933		5.73
Middling Spot		5.94

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 24.

Sakellaridis,—	
October	8.16
November	8.22
December	8.19
January 1933	8.30
March 1933	8.37
May 1933	8.45
July 1933	8.54
F.G.F. Spot	8.60

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 24.

BROACH—	
Fully Good (good staple)	5.54
Fine (good staple)	5.66
Superfine (good staple)	5.78
C.P. OOMRA,—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.52
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.67
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.82
BENGAL,—	
Good	4.66
Fully Good	4.76
Fine	4.83
SCINDE,—	
Fully Good	4.76
Fine	4.86
Superfine	4.96

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept. 24.

Silver,—Market is quietly steady Spot, 17-11/16. Forward, 17-13/16.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Sept. 24.

Bars Gold Fine per oz. £5/18/11.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Sept. 24.

Interest Day to Day Loan, 3/8 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loan. 1/2 per cent.

Bank Bills 3 months, 1.35/64 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months 1.49/64 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 2-1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 2 3/4 per cent.

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 24.

Linseed Calcutta, (London) ton Sept/Oct. sellers £11/5/0

Linseed La Plata, C I F Hull ton Oct. sellers £9/6/3

Linseed Bombay, (London) ton Sept/Oct. sellers £12/3/9

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Sept. 24.

T T London on Berlin 14.55

T T London on Amsterdam 9.62 1/4

T T London on Brussels 24.93

T T London on Madrid 42.28

T T London on Milan 67.50

T T London on Berne 17.96

T T London on Paris 35.40

T T London on Prague 117.00

T T London on New York (Closing Rate) 3.46 3/8

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Sept. 24.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot sellers 2-23/32

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET

New York, Sept. 24.

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 Quality) Spot 8.3/4

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3. T. A. WAGH & CO., Charni Road.
4. R. DAS & CO., Ahmedabad.
5. GANESH NARAYAN & CO., 337, Budhwar, Poona.
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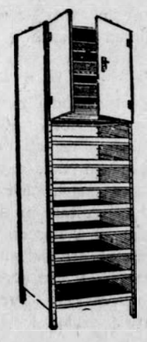

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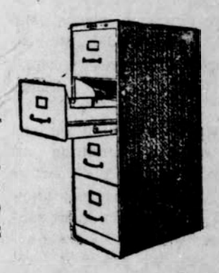

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TRYING TIMES FOR COTTON INDUSTRY

COMMERCIAL DEPRESSION BECOMES MORE ACUTE

Peeps Into Annual Report Of Industries' Dept.

The annual report of the Department of Industries, Bombay Presidency, for the year 1931-32 just published shows that the commercial and industrial depression mentioned in the last year's report continued and became more acute. India's trade along with that of other countries declined further below the low level of the previous year. The commodity prices continued to decline, until towards the end of the year 1931 when consequent on Great Britain going off the Gold Standard and on the decision to maintain the Indian currency standard on a sterling basis at one rupee equal to 1s. 6d. the rupee prices of Indian commodities improved to some extent. The prices were still, however, considerably below those obtaining 3 years back. The purchasing power of the agriculturists, therefore, continued to be very restricted during the year. This state of things which was due to world causes was further aggravated so far as India is concerned by the local political conditions.

COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Cotton Industry in this Presidency has been in recent years passing through trying times. This specially applies to the mills in the Island of Bombay. So far as the year under review is concerned, out of 41 Bombay Island mills, no less than 27 showed a loss in working, the total loss being some Rs. 42 lakhs. 5 mills made a profit of about Rs. 5.1 lakhs. In addition to this, 9 made a profit but it was absorbed in the debit balance of the past year.

In Sholapur 4 mills showed a profit of Rs. 6.55 lakhs and in Khandesh 1 mill showed a profit of Rs. 0.6 lakhs.

The annual reports of most of the Ahmedabad mills will not be available till later in the year. It is, therefore, not possible to give any figures for them. It is reported, however, that during the year 1930 the Ahmedabad mills did not fare well. According to the Vice-President of the Millowners' Association, Ahmedabad, 61 mills with a block capital of Rs. 15.35 crores made a profit of Rs. 48.38 lakhs. Some of the mills also showed a loss of Rs. 20.45 lakhs during this period. If this loss is deducted from the net profits of the other mills, then the net profits would be reduced to Rs. 28 lakhs. It is also stated that some mills have found it difficult even to earn as much as interest on the block amount invested.

During the year under report a special surcharge of 25 per cent. on all existing rates of import duties was levied by the Government of India for revenue purposes. The duty on piecegoods has been during the last two years increased as shown in the following statement:

BRITISH

January 1930——15 per cent. ad valorem or 4 3/8 as. per lb. ever is higher.

January 1931——20 per cent. ad valorem or 3½ as. per lb. whichever is higher.

January 1932——25 per cent. ad valorem or 4-3/8 aZs. per lb. whichever is higher.

NON-BRITISH

January 1930——20 per cent. ad valorem ar 3½ as. per lb. whichever his higher.

January 1931——25 per cent ad valorem or 3½ as. per lb. whichever is higher.

January 1932——31¼ per cent. ad valorem or 4-3/8 as. per lb. whichever is higher.

So far, machinery and raw cotton etc. used in the Cotton Textile Mills were allowed to be imported duty free. During the year under report a duty of 10 per cent ad valorem was imposed on Textile Machinery etc. and half an anna per lb. was levied on imported raw cotton. These duties will to some extent reduce the advantage of the increased import duties on piecegoods.

WOOLLEN MILLS

The condition of the woollen industry continued to be unsatisfactory during the year. In 1920 there were five woollen mills in the Presidency. In 1929 there were only three such mills working in the Presidency. During the latter part of 1929 one of these mills with a paid up capital of Rs. 13 lakhs went into liquidation. No new mills were started. Thus, in the year 1931 only two mills were working as they were in 1930. From the point of view of quantity there was a slight increase of 4 per cent. in the production during 1931 but from the point of view of value there was a big fall of 31 per cent. as compared to last year. Thus, in the year 1930 the Woollen mills showed a production of 1,691,242 lbs. valued at Rs. 30,91,737 whereas in the year 1931 the total production was 1,754, 352 lbs. valued at Rs. 22,11,159. This sharp decline in value as compared with the increase in quantity has been due to a big fall in the prices of woollen piecegoods during the year under review.

Imports of woollens in Bombay and Karachi amounted to Rs. 1.73 crores in 1929—30, Rs. 1.91 lakhs in 1930—31 and Rs. 7.75 lakhs in 1931—32. From the latter figure the value of re exports has not been deducted as the same is not yet available. In addition, Bombay also no doubt imported woollens from Cawnpore and other Indian centres. The local mills, therefore, met only a comparatively small part of the local demand. The industry fared badly during the year under review owing to a big slump in the market for woollen goods which is reflected in a big fall in the prices of woollen goods.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

The chemical industry except the heavy chemical industry in the Presidency on the whole did fairly well during the year. The soap factories worked at their full capacity and some new soap works were started during the year. The pharmaceutical manufacturers also did fairly well.

SUGAR INDUSTRY

Two sugar factories were working in the Presidency during the year under report. The sugar factory mentioned in the last year's report produced 6,985 tons of white sugar during the season of 1931. Its sales also increased in value from Rs. 15.89 lakhs in the last year to Rs. 23.37 lakhs in the year under report. The company in question worked at a profit and declared a dividend of 6 per cent. It is expected that with the present enhanced duty on sugar the company will continue to do well.

The other sugar factory is yet in an experimental stage. It produced about 300 tons of white sugar during the season 1931. It is likely that with the present increased duty on sugar the factory may be able to establish itself permanently.

A new Company named the Swadeshi Sugar Company Limited was registered during the year with an authorised capital of Rs 3 lakhs. The factory is to be established near Poona. Building and plant are in the course of erection and it is expected that the factory will start the production of white sugar in the near future.

In 1930—31 the net imports of sugar into Bombay and Karachi were 444,766 tons valued at Rs. 5.08 crores whereas in 1931—32 the same were 242,247 tons valued at Rs. 2.53 crores. As pointed out in the last year's report there is considerable scope for the manufacture of sugar in this Presidency.

MATCH INDUSTRY

During the year under review one match factory was closed and one was removed to Hyderabad (Deccan). A new factory was however, established during the same year. Thus, during the year there were 13 factories in the British Districts and 2 in the Indian States making a total of 15 factories in the whole of the Bomby Presidency. The total approximate investment in the industry is about Rs. 68 lakhs including the Western India Match Company's estimated investment of Rs. 32 lakhs. The average number of persons employed during the year was about 5,000. The total capacity of all the factories in the Presidency is about 83 lakhs gross match boxes per year. Imports of matches during the year under report amounted to 96,809 gross match boxes valued at Rs. 91,481. It is reported that during the year most of the factories excepting the Western India Match Co. were not able to work at their full capacity and some had to be closed down entirely. The industry did not fare well during the year owing to keen internal competition.

PAPER INDUSTRY

There are three paper mills in this Presidency. Out of these two mills, one in Bombay and the other in Poona which are controlled by the same company continued working throughout the whole year under report. The remaining one mill which is situated in Bombay remained closed for want of work from March 1931. No new companies were registered during the year under report. The paid up capital remained the same, viz. Rs. 9.24 lakhs.

The average number of men employed daily increased from 594 in 1930 to 628 in the year 1931 or by about 6 per cent.

The production of paper increased from 2,348 tons valued at Rs 9.19 lakhs in 1930 to 2,690 tons valued at Rs. 10.23 lakhs in the year 1931 or an increase by about 14 per cent.

The imports of paper during 1929-30 in Bombay and Karachi amounted to nearly 51,000 tons valued at Rs. 146 lakhs. In 1930-31 they were 26,237 valued at Rs. 95,95 lakhs as against 41,743 tons valued at Rs. 104.59 lakhs in 1931-32. The local production was equal to 9.78 per cent. of the imports for the year 1931-32.

The year under report was the first year that the industry did fairly well and the company managing the two mills mentioned above was able to pay a dividend.

GLASS INDUSTRY.

There is only one registered establishment in the Presidency with a paid up capital of about Rs. 4.84 lakhs. Besides this company there are three unregistered concerned. No new companies were registered during the year under report.

OIL MILLS.

At the end of the year 1930-31 there were in the Presidency ten oil mills with a paid up capital of Rs. 60,45 lakhs. In the year under report one oil mill with a paid up capital of Rs. 11,00,300 went into liquidation. Thus at the end of the year 1931-32 there were 9 mills with a paid up capital of Rs. 49,45 lakhs.

Besides the registered oil mills referred to above there were in 1931-32, 37 mills coming under the Indian Factories Act and 76 mills not coming under the Indian Factories Act but run by mechanical power as against 36 and 76 respectively in the previous year.

It is reported that the industry on the whole did not do well during the year.

VEGETABLE GHEE.

The Vegetable Ghee plans mentioned in paragraph 15 of last year's report continued to work during the year under review. It was mentioned in the same paragraph that a big firm with international resources and interests had decided to put up a plant for the manufacture of vegetable ghee in Bombay. The firm has now erected the plant and expects to put it into operation during the next few months.

ENGINEERING INDUSTRY.

In 1930-31 there were 26 registered companies with a total paid up capital of Rs. 99.71 lakhs. During the year 1931-32, 7 engineering works were floated with a total authorised capital of Rs. 6.15 lakhs. During this period 1 went into liquidation; thus there are at present 32 registered companies. Besids these there are a number of proprietary concerns. The total of big and small engineering concerns may be put down at about 143. The largest number is engaged in general repairing work.

CIGARETTE INDUSTRY.

Cigarette Manufacture attracted a number of investors during the year. In spite of the general trade depression there was an addition of 4 new cigarette factories in the Bombay Suburban District and 2 in Sind to the 5 cigarette factories mentioned in the Annual Report of this Department for 1930-31. The increase in the cigarette factories is thus over 100 per cent. this year. The new and the old factories together give employment to a total of about 400 workers.

The annual local production of cigarettes in the above 11 factories is worth approximately about Rs. 16.4 lakhs or about 32.6 per cent. of total annual imports valued at Rs. 50.28 lakhs in the Bombay Presidency.

The imports of cigarettes into the Bombay Presidency have declined from Rs. 76 lakhs, in 1929-30 to Rs.e 50 lakhs in 1930-31. This is due to the extreme trade depression now prevailing and also to the heavy increase in the manufacture of locally made cigarettes.

PAPER INDUSTRY

During the year under report the Tariff Board was asked by the Government of India to examine the question how far the Bamboo Paper industry (Protection) Act of 1925 had achieved its purpose of promoting the manufacture in India of paper from Bamboo and to consider whether continuance of protection to the industry after March 1932 was desirable.

The Department submitted a note on the paper industry in the Bombay Presidency to the Tariff Board with its recommendations. The recommendations of the Tariff Board which have been accepted by the Government of India may be summarised as follows:——

(1) The present protective duty on paper should be continued for a period of 7 years. (2) Duty at the rate of Rs. 45/ per ton should be levied on the imported wood pulp.

The paper factories in this Presidency are compelled to use imported wood pulp.

GLASS INDUSTRY

The Indian Glass Manufacturers' Association sent a representation to the Government of India in 1926 stating that the Glass Industry in this country needed protection and requested that the question be referred for investigation to the Tariff Board. The Government of India at that time did no consider it necessary to comply with this request. They were, however, pleased during the year under report to refer the question of protection to glass industry to the Tariff Board for enquiry. The Board came to Bombay in October 1931. This Department supplied information to the Board about the glass industry in the Presidency as well as in other provinces and helped the Board in getting in touch with and visiting the important glass factories in the Presidency. The Department also submitted to the Board a note on the glass industry of the Bombay Presidency with its recommendation for protection for glass bangles, false pearls, glass beads, globes, chimneys, jars and other hollowwares and soda water bottles, all of which are made in this Presidency.

STATE AID TO INDUSTRIES

During the year under review three applications for state-aid to industries were received. Two applications are pending for want of adequate information regarding financial standing etc., of the applicants which is being collected at present. The third application was rejected as the security offered by the applicant was on inquiry found to be insufficient in value to cover the amount of the proposed loan.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

Hand-Weaving is the most important single cottage industry of this Presidency there being no less than about 100,000 hand looms at work with production valued at about 4.5 crores of rupees per annum. The Department, therefore continued to concentrate its attention chiefly on this industry. Improved appliances and methods in hand weaving, dyeing and calico printing were popularised. The work of the Department in this direction is described here below.

Negotiations referred to in the last year's report regarding selling arrangements for Arts Crafts were continued. These negotiations are not yet completed. The Report of the Survey of Arts Crafts of this Presidency conducted by Mr. C.P. Fernandes for this Department was published during the year.

Three departmental investigations were made during the year namely (a) The condition of Hand Weavers (b) Glass Bangle making as a cottage industry (c) Indigenous soap industry of Gujarat.

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Indian double 5½' Height	8— 8	9—0	9— 8	10— 0	10—8	11—8

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FASCISM IN JAPAN

Analysis Of The New Movement

The following is the concluding portion of the instructive article by Mr. S. Yoshino in the September issue of "Contemporary Japan" on the rise of the Fascist Movement in Japan, and the causes that gave it immediate popularity.

(By SAYUKA YOSHINO).

We have seen that the two ingredients of a successful Fascist movement exist in Japan. But, in addition, the movement has no small measure of general support. This has been manifested by the formation of various societies, some purely political, some of a partly cultural nature; some stressing patriotism others stressing anti-parliamentarism, but all stressing discipline, the sacrifice of the individual to a common end, under the leadership of the competent few, as against the individualistic scramble of the modern capitalistic system in which the trickster, be he financier, manufacturer, or politician, invariably gets to the top. Among these organizations, possibly the most important is the Dai Nihon Seisanto (Japan Industrial Society) the descendant of a body styled the Kokuryokai (Black Dragon Society) the purposes of which, at one time, were to oppose all Labour movements. The present body, however, advocates a programme which is similar in its essentials to that of the National Socialists. Mention might be made also of various other societies for a revival of the ancient national spirit which it is feared, has to some extent become obscured by contact with the West.

POPULAR FEELING

What has caused this wave of popular feeling in favour of a political and social organization on disciplined national, rather than individualist democratic, lines? It has been explained by some as due in some measure to influence from abroad. The world, having been made safe for democracy, has found that democracy is not entirely safe for the world. In a number of states, dictatorships of the presumably competent, and at any rate of the obviously few, have been established, and where the mediocre many still reign, their methods are subjected to constant criticism and ingenious circumvention. There is then a feeling among the Japanese that if democracy is not quite good enough for those who invented it, then Japan, who has always slightly distrusted it, has no particular reason for keeping it going.

But what gives the feeling in Japan against parliamentary democracy a stronger impulse is the fact that the politicians themselves seem generally to be unaware of the shortcomings of the system, and to be making no effort to improve it. In the West, parliamentary government can and probably will survive because those who work it realize its defects and are constantly striving to remedy them. The only alternative to improvement from within, in the view of the Japanese, is abolition from without, and in the absence of any signs of the one, they naturally tend to advocate the other.

POLITICAL CORRUPTION

Moreover, corruption among the party politicians has shown no signs of abating with the passage of years. If anything, it has increased, and this in spite of universal suffrage, now seven years old, which, it was confidently expected, was to bring corrupt practices to an end. This corruption, as it presents itself to the popular imagination, is an unholy alliance between unprincipled party leaders an equally unprincipled leaders of big business. The party politicians work under the orders of their paymasters, the plutocrats, and these orders are obviously to serve the interests of big business, while the little man, and particularly the farmer, is progressively impoverished. Such victims of the prevailing state of things inevitably tend to welcome a change of regime which will oust the corrupt combination; and the military, of whom something like seventy per cent. are recruited from the peasantry, appear as the natural champions of the simple small man against the corruption and exploitation emanating from the big cities.

Finally, the popular esteem in which Fascistic doctrines are held draws his inspiration from the deep patriotism of the Japanese people which is never far from the surface. The note stressed by the Fascist organizations here, as elsewhere, is one of patriotism. As Mussolini invokes the glories of Rome, so his Japanese counter-parts invoke the glories of Yamato; as he praises the sterner ways of the Roman past, so they laud the sterner ways of the Old Japan; as he denounces the imported systems of Northern Europe, so they denounce the imported systems of the West. "Let us be Japanese," is the dominant cry, and it is one which strikes a responsive cord in nearly every Japanese heart.

MANCHURIAN INCIDENT

This leads very naturally to a consideration of the crisis which, as was said at the outset, is necessary in order to make possible a Fascist movement on a wide-spread scale. Patriotism is intensified when clearly national issues are involved, and Fascism, which stresses patriotism, naturally thrives at such a time. The crisis in this case was obviously the Manchurian incident and all that it subsequently involved. Not only was Japan arrayed against China, in what her people believe to be a defence of justice and vital need, but as events progressed she seemed to be arrayed against the whole world. A people believing themselves to be misjudged, and convinced of the necessity of resolutely pursuing a certain course, naturally becomes a people intensely patriotic and inclined to turn towards those who promise to pursue most resolutely the course which the occasion demands.

RAPID EFFICIENCY.

Who can give that promise more effectively than those who have always achieved with rapid efficiency what they set out to do. While the politicians for years pursued their ineffectual negotiations with a China increasingly contemptuous and hostile, the Army in a few months established a situation in Manchuria which at least guarantees the effective maintenance of Japanese rights and interests. While the politicians showed a disposition to truckle to the Powers, and yet were unable in the last analysis to escape their hostility, the Army resolutely prosecuted the national purposes in spite of that hostility and with apparent success. If, in spite of the politicians, the world has to be faced who are better able to face it successfully than those who have advocated and vindicated an uncompromising attitude from the start.

We have seen something of the nature of the Japanese Fascist movement and the extent to which it has developed. What then of its future? In what has preceded it has been shown that the movement depends on a trinity of support of proletarians, general public and military. But the greatest of these is perhaps the military, and the future of the movement, therefore, obviously depends on what the military intend to do. Do they intend to consolidate their position in politics in conjunction with the National Socialists and that measure of popular support which they have so far obtained, or will they be content, if the Manchurian problem and the diplomatic complications arising from it are adjusted according to their wishes, to return to the specialist's retirement whence they have latterly emerged?

SAITO MINISTRY.

Now nobody can give a definite answer to this question and the indications so far available are somewhat contradictory. By consenting to the formation of the Saito Ministry the military seemed to indicate that they had not entirely lost faith in the political parties. If they did not allow a single-party Cabinet to be formed, they at least acquiesced in important portfolios in the National Ministry being given to party leaders. It is possible, then, that if their purposes in the present crisis are effectually served they are prepared to hand politics back to the politician.

On the other hand, they seem to be showing themselves increasingly interested in all sorts of state matters. They are reported to have plans for the economic development of Manchuria, plans for rural relief at home, and even plans for the reorganization of the civil service and local government. Now the perfection and initiation of these plans would surely demand that they retain and even strengthen their foothold in politics. There are many who conclude from this that the Army does not intend to withdraw from politics, and if this is so then the Fascist movement will undoubtedly gain in strength. In making any forecast, the situation is somewhat complicated by the current belief that even if the military decided to pursue their political activities they would reject an open alliance with the National Socialists. They would be rather inclined to link themselves with Mr. Adachi and his new political party the purposes of which are not yet very clearly defined, but which is believed by competent observers to have definite Fascist leanings. Be all this as it may, one thing at least is incontestable, namely, that the success of Fascism as a possible alternative regime depends entirely on the military.

RIGHTS AND NEEDS

As an ordinary political movement, however, and one enjoying fairly wide support it will continue, irrespective of the military decision. It will continue at least as long as the crisis continues, and probably longer, because it associates patriotism with the world-wide reaction against the demonstrable incapacity of unrestricted capitalism to provide for the well-being of the masses. It joins the sentiment of the right to the needs of the left, and while economic conditions are such as they are it can never wholly die. Those in whose hands the machinery of capitalistic democracy is held will, by a Fascist movement, be constantly reminded that democracy as a system of government is not an end but a means, of providing for the well-being of all the members of the nation, and that if such well-being is not provided then alternative means exist for its attainment. Fascism aims in theory at bringing democracy down to the ground, but it may well serve in practice, here and indeed elsewhere, to keep democratic politicians up to the scratch.

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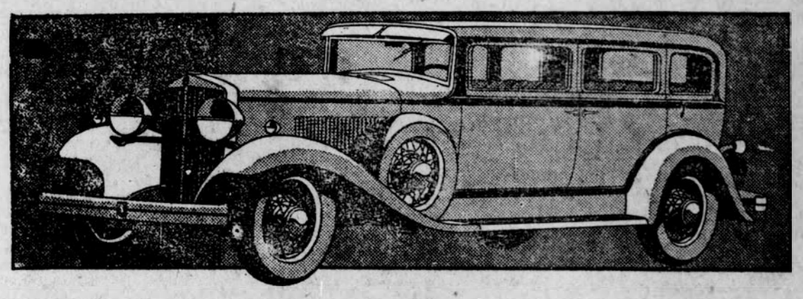

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KELKAR SOUNDS THE ALARM BELL

Award Is Unjust To Hindus

BUT BOYCOTT OF NEW COUNCILS WILL BE SUICIDAL!

"Broadly, the object of the Government seems to be to make it impossible for the legislature effectively to control the executive administration. Group would be set up against group. Patronage would do its destructive work. And the foreigner would be able to manipulate the sea-saw of political power, so that the resulting profit of the position would always fall in his own lap."

"A civilised Government like the British cannot be said to have realised and fulfilled its responsibility in laying the foundation of a political state and democratic government by the communal award."

FUTURE WORK

"So long as no parallel Government is established, boycott of Councils by the Hindus (under the new constitution) would be a self-imposed injury, for which there is no justification." .... "Default will be a big blunder even with the present award remaining intact".... "The Hindus as Hindus should never detach their community alone from participation in actual work even within the Councils, while other communities will be taking the fullest advantage of the constitution."

SABHA

DELHI, Sept. 24.

Speaking from the presidential chair of the Hindu Maha Sabha to-day at Delhi, Mr. N. C. Kelkar devoted his address to the communal award and the situation created by it, and said:—

My very first word of comment upon the award would be that it is not the award of an arbitrator, but simply a decision by the British Government arrived at on its own responsibility like any other administrative decision. Individual members of the Round Table Conference or its Consultative Committee, who were weak or incautious enough to accept Government, even in the last resort, as chosen judges or arbitrators, may naturally feel estopped from contesting the award. But the Hindu Maha Sabha as an association was not called upon to send any chosen delegates to the Round Table Conference. And the Sabha may legitimately feel itself not bound or estopped by the Cabinet decree of August 17.

Nearly about the same date some fifteen years ago, the then Secretary of State for India made a declaration which may be taken as a starting point of the new era of political reforms and political agitation. In that declaration it was stated that His Majesty's Government, it is acknowledged on all hands that the British Government have not parted with even an iota of responsibility to the people under the Montagu Reforms. For the communal award, therefore, and the policy underlying it, which they have now issued on the supposed eve of a new era of reforms Government themselves are alone responsible.

No doubt the Round Table Conference gave the appearance of certain representatives of the Indian people being consulted, and allowed to suggest to Government decisions, which would be binding if they embodied a common agreement among the leaders of different communities. But Government knew in their heart of hearts that no such agreement would be arrived at and they also took pretty good care from time to time that such agreement would be made almost impossible. Openly as well as secretly they showed partiality to minorities, especially the Muslims among them, and the minorities were consequently inspired or encouraged to set up a higher key to the tune of their communal demand. It is a pity that even shrewd and practical men almost fell victims to the plausibilities involved in the broad invitation to arrive at agreed conclusions to make them binding upon Government.

Agreements like these are possible only when negotiators know that their boats are burnt behind them and that, therefore, they are destine to swim or sink together.

Agreements are arrived at when people are in common despair, or have the ultimate disposition of affairs absolutely in their own hands. But agreements are not possible when a dominant and interested third-party keeps the strings of patronage in its own hand, and knows that the profit of the game to him lies in discord and disagreement.

TURN THE TABLES.

Surely, Indian politicians might easily turn the tables and make a sporting offer to the British Government that rather than waste their energies in a R. T. Conference, they would implicitly accept the 'unanimous' decision of the Parliament as to what political reforms should or should not be given to India as the next or any other instalment.

Would the Conservative, the Liberal, the Labour, and the Radical members of the Parliament kindly give an 'agreed' solution of the Indian problem without any dissent? I do not think Government would accept that sporting offer, though by such an agreement they would once for all end their and our political troubles in India. Government knew full well that they could make great capital out of the communal disagreement in India, as communal leaders chosen for the purpose were bound to disagree, though invited to a R. T. Conference.

LEAGUE PRINCIPLES.

If Government really cared for a common agreement, then they should have said to the Hindu and Muslim communities, "Here is an agreed (Lucknow) pact in operation. We shall not allow it to be disturbed except by another Pact similarly agreed to." But if both parties were found unwilling to abide by the pact, then Government, instead of putting forward the bogus offer of accepting solution only by agreement, might have taken the matter in their own hands, and applied the principles, which the League of Nations, for instance, has successfully applied in solving the problem of the European minorities in their charge. It is very important to remember in this connection that India is not the only country in this world which has got the problem of minorities on its hands. The victors in the Great War only added to the difficulties already existing in this respect by the formation of new nations, designed so as not to make the world safe for democracy and self-determination, but to cripple the power of their common enemy viz., Germany. Even so the League of Nations had to frame certain rules for common application to protect minorities. And in these rules one finds that, instead of giving communal representation and special electorates in the national legislatures, culture, customs and manners, educational facilities, etc., for the minorities have been safeguarded and guaranteed. If the Government of India honestly wanted to set up an Indian nation on its feet in this country., they might have followed this example. But far from doing this they have decided the matter in such a way that communal confusion in India would be worse confounded, owing to communal distinctions being recognised in public and political affairs as much as in private life.

COMMUNALISM EXTENDED

Mischief Of Award

The so-called Award can be impeached on many like the following grounds. The provisions in it have conceded special electorates not only to Mahommedans who demanded them, but also to Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians and even Indian women who never asked for them. They went beyond even the Simon Commission which did not recommend an assured majority in the legislatures for the majority communities in the provinces, nor special electorates for Depressed Classes or Indian Christians. They have also exceeded the demands put forward even by the official Government of the Punjab in the interest of the Muslims. For whereas an excess of two seats was suggested by them for Muslims over Hindus, a majority of nearly ten has been conceded by the Award. If Government thought that minorities really should be given representation according to population basis, they should have done for the Hindu minorities in different provinces what they have done for Muslim minorities. But they have perpetrated injustice to the Hindu minorities alone both in Bengal and the Punjab.

SECRET PARTIALITY.

The award thus cannot be justified on any common principle. But it is obviously the result of secret partiality to certain minority communities, and the desire also to cripple as far as possible the Hindu community which, in the opinion of Government, has been evincing perhaps an unpleasant or excessive political activity and national consciousness in this country. Broadly, the object of Government seems to be to make it impossible for the legislature in any province effectively to control the executive administration. Group would be set up against group. Patronage would do its destructive work. And the foreigner would be able to manipulate the sea-saw of political power; so that the resulting profit of the position would always fall in his own lap.

INJUSTICE TO HINDUS

It would be tedious to go into details and comparative figures in order to show how injustice has been done to the Hindus in each province, either by the grant of separate electorates or excessive weightage. But the general effect, it is now acknowledged on all hands, would be as I have just indicated. Surely, a civilized Government like the British cannot be said to have realised and fulfilled its responsibility in laying the foundation of a political state and Democratic Government by such an award.

In the Punjab the Hindu minority is not given representation even according to the population basis, not to speak of the weightage. The Punjab Hindus are a wealthy and influential community and contribute a very large share of Government revenue of th Province. With joint electorates and free election they might have been able to make up to a certain extent for the deficiency caused by their minority. But the separate electorates and statutory majority for Muslims makes this impossible for the Hindus

WEIGHTAGE GRIEVANCES.

In Bengal the Hindu community is the main-stay of the province in point of education, culture, influence and wealth. It was to be expected, therefore, that they would be allowed to be represented in the provincial Council, at least, nearly in proportion to these considerations.

In the Central Provinces, the award gives to Mahomedans even a large share of representatives than was given by the Simon Commission.

In the U. P. the Hindus had a grievance with regard to the weightage of Muslim representation even from the time of the Lucknow Pact. The award far from redressing the grievance, makes it almost perpetual.

In Bombay, the separation from Sind would reduce the Mahomedan population to a very small fraction and consequently, the weightage given to them becomes very excessive. The separation of Sind, where Muslims will be a dominating majority, when coupled with weightage given to Muslims in the Bombay Presidency, separated from Sind, constitutes practically a double wrong.

But the question now arises as to what should be done with the Award? Can we really entertain any hopes of its modification in any direction? The queston has actually been reopened in one direction owing to Mahatma Gandhi, who has taken an extraordinary step in an unexpected manner.

POLITICS AND RELIGION.

Our Muslim friends are very shrewd businessmen and tactitians, and even when the award is so favourable to them they have kept up the pretence of dissatisfaction. But nobody is going to be deceived by it. Also on the other hand, there is no hope of any further negotiations inducing Muslims to give up any point of advantage that they have won. But the Muslims are working all along according to a design and a programme and a time-table. I do not feel inclined to blame them for their communal selfishness. And no wonder that they can alternately play the game of politics and religion so successfully!

But assuming that the award remains unamended in material particulars, what shall we do with it? A great Hindu leader has actually suggested that we might again sit down. Hindus and Mahomedans together, to negotiate a new settlement. I confess I never saw a more monumental example of futile optimism than is contained in this suggestion. Have we not been engaged in these negotiations 'ad nauseum' for years past? And, have we not realised to our cost that the Hindus have had to retire from every stage set up for a compromise, with the loss to them of one more point and the gain of one more point by the other party to the negotiations?

"WEAKNESS" OF HINDUS.

Not that the Hindu leaders lack the skill required for negotiation. But the other parties regarded every gesture for further negotiation as sure evidence of the weakness of the Hindu community, and at once pitched their demands in a higher key. This apparent weakness of the Hindus proceeds from no other real cause, however, than their inner urge to secure or wrest power from Government. And in Hindu-Muslim co-operation, they fancy, they will get an unfailing weapon to wage the war with Government to success.

To a certain extent, this view is valid. But it can be easily pushed beyond reasonable limits. And this, in my opinion, is being actually done for some time past. The Indian National Congress has now found to its cost that the Hindus have been exclusively shouldering the burden of political agitation to such an extent, that the Congress is being dubbed by its opponents as a 'Hindu' Congress. And into the bargain, the Congress has lost the co-operation of certain prominent Muslim leaders, which was an appreciable feature in the Congress-cum-Khilaphat Movement of ten years ago. What a heart-rending tragedy must it have been for Congress leaders like Mahatma Gandhi and the late Pandit Motilal Nehru to find themselves denounced as enemies of Muslim aspirations, when their whole being was practically devoted to securing justice to them?

IRVING'S FABLE.

I wish to make it clear that when I discuss as to what we shall do with the new constitution, I am adverting to it here as only affected by the communal award. The whole map of the political aspects of the new constitution is yet to be unfolded; in fact it is yet to be drawn. Not even the barest outline of that map is yet completed. Most of the inset details are still to take shape. But this one detail of community representation was alone taken up first of all, as if it was of the utmost importance! ! And so much time and energy were wasted over it, that the rest of the programme is in danger of being improperly hustled. That reminds me of the fable told by Washington Irving. An acrobat declared that he would jump over a hill within a certain time. For that, it was necessary for him to take a proportionately long start. He ran fast the whole of that preliminary distance, but was so exhausted in the process that he fell asleep at the foot of the hill. Such is to be the case with the interest in the future stages of the Round Table Conference!

LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS

Non-Sectarian Alignment

Answering the question as to what attitude the Hindu community should take towards the Legislative Councils, when the new constitution comes into being, Mr Kelkar, said:—

I have a clear idea as to how wholly unsatisfactory the constitution of the Councils will be. I can see that its body will be divided into so many groups, that a strong nationalist opposition to Government will be almost out of the question for some time to come. And as between the different groups, a number of them will have to make common cause between them, whether successfully to defeat any measure of Government or to carry out any private measure of their own. But if real provincial autnomy is introduced a non-official ministry will have to take over the whole administration from the hands of the officials. This will automatically lead to co-operative common action between different groups The balance of power will be sensitive and delicate. But that itself may act as a guarantee against any measure or policy being rushed headlong through the Council

It is possible, therefore, that in course of time economic policies and policies based on material non-sectarian interests, may be developed even as in countries where there are no religious antipathies. With the introduction of real responsibility, or in other words, an honest provision for ministries being formed and upset on grounds of policy, the sectarian aspect may recede more and more in the back-ground. It may be that this is an unduly optimistic view of the matter. But I shall stick to it so long as some other prospective picture is not presented to my eyes, drawn by any constructive critic or painter.

DEMOCRACY.

For good or evil, as one might fancy it, democracy has come to stay in this country. We all have contributed in our turn towards the demand for realisation of that ideal. We may have accepted democracy on its merits, or cynically as a weapon to beat, on its own ground, a Government which would not surrender its power into the hands of the intelligentsia or the educated classes. But the fact remains all the same that the rate-paying franchise has been taken to a very low point; and as if to surpass Government in their bid for democratic ideals, the Congress and Nehru Report have gone almost as far as adult franchise,—thus giving a lower rank to education, experienced intelligence, and tax-paying capacity. It has been all along very generously assumed that, given the opportunity, even a man in the street is able after all to understand his own interests best, to state them clearly, to voice them freely, and to give his vote properly and effectively. Who should, therefore, now call 'halt' to the progressive career of such democracy as we may get out of the available human element in this country?

From the supreme legislature to the village panchayat, there would be one uniform system of people being called upon to pay taxes, to vote for representatives in constituted bodies, and to get what best they can out of their hands by way of good government. It is vain to expect everybody to get to order the nationalistic instinct of the right sort and at a given time. What hope, therefore, remains, both for the impatient and the plodding idealist, is to take the work of educating the ultimate voter in his own hand, and to inspire him with idealistic sentiments.

EDUCATING THE MASTERS

Hindus Not To Boycott Councils

Non-co-operation with the Legislative Councils by the Hindus would, therefore, not only be futile but suicidal. So long as the election rules do not prescribb that a candidate, if he should be elected, must poll a minimum number of votes bearing a certain fixed ratio to the total number on the electoral roll, there will be no vacancies and no fresh elections after elections to fill vacancies. And if seats in the Legislatures, which is only another name for one recognised form of generators of political power, 'will' be filled, it is much better from the point of view of the nation, that they be filled, as far as possible, by men who understand their work, and who may be trusted to keep watch and ward over the administration from the point of view of National interests. The Hindus may, no doubt, feel hurt by the palpable injustice done to them by the Government in the communal award. But I do not understand how they can remedy matters by simply boycotting the Councils but loyally obeying their laws and decrees outside the Councils.

It is a fallacy to suppose that to work 'under any constitution' is to 'work the constitution.' So long as no parallel government is established, boycott of Councils by the Hindus would be a self-imposed injury, for which there is no justification.

POSITION OF HINDUS.

The position of the Hindus is also very pitiable even such as it is. And the boycott of Councils by the Hindus would only make it worse. Describing it in my own words which I used at Cawnpore in 1925, I will say as follows:—

Where in the whole wide world is there an inch of space which the poor, unbefriended and threatened Hindu can call his own, outside Hindustan? Other communities have their whole bases of operations and world-wide lines of communication and flotillas of boats and transports which can replenish them in India at need. The Hindu Society, on the other hand, has long ago burnt its boats, cut off every possible line of communication with the world with its own hands, and has cooped itself up unwisely with a ditch around itself and a foolish contrivance in which the valve shuts against itself but opens out for any hostile soldier, adventurer or camp-follower to safely come across and give the best account of the slightest capacity of mischief or harm which he may possess. The only hope, therefore, of his beleaguered community lies in strongly fortifying itself at all points of attack, making friends with all amongst itself and taking good care of the blind, the lame and the diseased, and enthusing the whole garrison with the hope that it can save itself even now, if it makes up its mind. the hope being reinforced by the warning that it is doomed to destruction, if it faints or falters for a moment. Hindus not only wish to attain Political Swaraj in India, but they also wish to have their proper share of it, remaining Hindus.

DEFAULT—A BLUNDER.

In my opinion, therefore, default will be a big blunder even with the present award remaining intact; for, while all other communities will be represented by their typical leaders in the legislatures, the Hindus will lose at every point, if they do not send their representatives also to guard their own communal interests as well as to guard against anti-national interests in the Legislatures.

The position of the Hindus should, therefore, be at this juncture like the position that Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi had taken at the Amritsar Congress in 1919.

Of course, Hindus should ever make common cause with other communities in demanding Swaraj and trying to wrest political power from Government in as large a measure as possible, but Hindus as Hindus should go only as far as major minority communities will be prepared to go by way of actual non-co-operation.

The Hindus as the largest unit community in India and as staunch adherents of the cause of Swaraj, may try to give, from time to time lead to other communities in putting up a fight against the Government. But the Hindus as Hindus should never detach their community alone from participation in actual work even within the Councils, while other minorities will be taking the fullest advantage of the constitution.

WILL MAHABASHA GIVE LEAD TO COUNTRY ?

Important Resolutions Before All-India Session At Delhi

NEW DELHI, Sept. 24.

The business session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha opened this afternoon in the Sangam Theatre.

Delhi has been having abnormally heavy rains for the last two days, and last 4 hours efforts to hold the session in the beautifully decorated pandal having failed the session had to be held in the Theatre. Due to the rains, the attendance was also very thin.

Amongst those present on the dais were Dr. Moonje, Raja Narendranath, Professor Radhakumud Mukkarji, Rai Bahadur Sewak Ram, Dr. T. Hingorani, Babu Ramanand Chatterji, Mr. Mukandal Puri and Lala Shriram.

The proceedings commenced with prayers and the unfurling of the Hindu Sabha flag by Mr Kelkar.

DE...AND FOR HINDI ADDRESS.

Prior to the address by the Chairman of the Reception Committee, there was demand from the ladies gallery that the proceedings should be conducted in Hindi. The Secretary thereupon announced that owing to the shortness of time, the Hindi version of the speech of Lala Shivnarain, Chairman of the Reception Committee, could not be got ready.

Some ladies thereafter tore up copies of the address in English and threw it down on delegates

Lala Shivnarain then announced that he would deliver his speech in Hindi, which he did. Mr. Mukatbehari Bhargava then proposed that Mr. N. C. Kelkar be voted to take the presidential chair. He was supported by Mr. Gaurishanker Misra, Mr. Chandkaran Sarda, Dr. Hingorani, Rai Bahadur Sewakaram, Lala Shriram and others. The motion was adopted with acclamation and Mr. Kelkar assumed the Presidentship of the Mahasabha and delivered his Presidential address.

A feature of the proceedings was that the Hindi translation of the President's speech was read by Mr. Misra before Mr. Kelkar actually delivered it in English.

SUBJECTS COMMITTEE MEETING

At the Subjects Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha this evening Mr. Kelkar announced that there would be resolutions regarding recent riots, the depressed classes and caste Hindus, the Youth League and defence forces, all of which would be drafted by Dr. Moonje.

Mr. Aney had been put in charge of the resolution on Swadeshi.

The Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha would draft a resolution on Hindu missions. The resolution on Sind was in the charge of the Sind delegates. A resolution was also handed in by Mr. Padamraj Jain on the programme of the Sabha as a result of the Communal Award. He felt that the Mahasabha should give a lead to the country.

All these resolutions will be brought before the open session of the Sabha to-morrow.—A. P.

In the final of the Sethi Cup Football Tournament at Ajmer the Loco Sports Club Ajmerr beat the Nasirabad Union by three goasl to one.—A. P.

N. Y. K.

LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

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x Kaga Maru	5860	30 Sept.	14 Oct.
Haruna Maru	10500	...	@17 Oct.
Bengal Maru	5396	3 Oct	17 Oct.
* Nagato Maru	5901	18 Oct.	31 Oct.
Katori Maru	10000	.....	@ 1 Nov.
x Tango Maru	689	30 Oct.	13 Nov.

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Steamers.	Tons,	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
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Suwa Maru	11000	13 Oct.	30 Oct.

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THREE MORE DAYS OF AGONY YET FOR NATION?

Whithall Receives Poona Cable

CABINET MEETING CALLED ON WEDNESDAY

Full Text Of Yeravda Agreement

I AM PROUD OF AMBEDKAR, SAYS GANDHIJI

Agreement between "depressed" classes leaders and other Hindu leaders was reached and signed by all including Gandhiji on Saturday evening at 5-30.

FROM YERAVDA TO GOVT. HOUSE

Immediately after it had been signed, Pandit Malaviya, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Dr. Ambedkar and Sir Chunilal Mehta drove to Government House, and handed over a copy of the Agreement personally to His Excellency the Governor. They and other leaders then proceeded to Yeravda jail, and had an interview with Maahtma Gandhi, whom they acquainted with the fact that the agreement had been signed.

CABLE TO PREMIER

A cable was then despatched to the Premier by Mr. M. C. Rajah, Dr Ambedkar, and Mr. N. Srinivasan jointly requesting him to revoke the provisions of the Award and substitute therefore the terms of the New Pact.

THREE MORE DAYS OF AGONY?

SIMLA, Sept. 24.

News regarding the settlement at Poona became known here just when a reception was being held at Viceregal Lodge to meet the members of the Indian Legislature. There was general satisfaction at the news.

It is stated that the settlement will be referred by the Government of India at once to the local Governments for their opinion and for ascertaining whether provincial Hindu opinion concerned accepts the settlement as fair to the interests affected. These views will then be communicated to Simla, who will make recommendation to London.

About four days may be taken in this process.

It is stated that of particular interest is the question of Bengal and the Punjab.—A.P.

PREMIER RECEIVES POONA CABLE

Cabinet To Meet On Wednesday

LONDON, Sept. 24

It is learnt that the Premier and Sir Samuel Hoare received this afternoon a telegram from leaders summarising the agreement and drawing attention to Mr. Gandhi's health.

Sir Samuel Hoare from Cromer has been in telephonic consultation with Mr. MacDonald in connection with the Poona settlement.

The Cabinet is meeting on Wednesday.—Reuter.

Mr. Lansbury's Hopes

LONDON Sept 24

Poona agreement is hailed with intense relief and satisfaction by Indian circles in London.

Mr. Lansbury interviewed by Reuter said that it was best news from India for many months and matter on which both sides had to be congratulated. He said that he hoped and believed the Premier would accept the agreement without reservation. Mr. Lansbury hoped that the settlement would lead to a full agreements between Hindus, Moslems, Sikhs and others and removal of all difficulties at present preventing complete agreement.

It is impossible to state at present when British decision is likely to be known.

It may be taken for granted that details of agreement and also cables from leaders will receive immediate and most careful attention the moment they are received but it is not likely that decision will be reached to-day.—Reuter.

WORKERS CONCERNED ABOUT MAHATMA'S HEALTH

Ahmedabad Mill-Owners Urge Revision Of Award

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 24.

Sheth Chamanlal Parekh, President of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association to-day sent the following cable to the Prime Minister and Sir Samuel Hoare:—

"Millowners' Association request an immediate announcement revising the Communal Award by abolishing separate Depressed Class electorates, in view of the solidarity of opinion expressed by all shades of people. Mahatma Gandhi's health is causing grave anxiety to our numbers of workers and all concerned. Immediate measures to terminate Gandhi's fast will only save the situation."

WIRE TO MAHATMA.

The local Millowners' Association has also sent the following telegram to Mahatma Gandhi in Yerroda Jail:—

"The members of my Association are anxious regarding your health, and pray to the Almighty for early solution, tending to the termination of your fast."—A.P.

Mr. Sastri On Gandhiji's Fast.

COIMBATORE, Sept. 24.

Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, replying to a civic address presented by the Coimbatore Municipality, referring to Mahatma Gandhi's fast, said that "his life, it would be presumptuous to say, is lived as few lives in history or fable have been lived. It is of supreme consequence to our kind and he has now risked it in a cause dear to all or us."

He added:

"It is a great relief and satisfaction that the messages received are full of hope."—A. P.

"ARE YOU SATISFIED"?

Mahatma's Query To Contending Parties

POONA, Sept. 24.

When interviewed by the leaders in Jail after the agreement had been signed, Mr. Gandhi, though his voice was weak and he was feeble, is reported to have asked each one of the contending parties "Are you satisfied with the agreement?" and the respective parties signified their satisfaction.

WRITES TO KELKAR AND MOONJE.

Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Jayakar, have addressed a telegram to Mr. Kelkar and Dr. Moonje, strongly urging them to ratify the agreement at the Hindu Mahasabha session. Almost all leaders including Sir T. B. Sapru, Mr. Jayakar and Pandit Malaviya are leaving on Sunday morning for Bombay, where the whole Conference will ratify the agreement.

RAJAH'S CABLE TO PREMIER.

Mr. M. C. Rajah has cabled to the Premier, the Secretary of State, Lord Sankey and Lord Irwin, informing them that he and his party had accepted the agreement and urging immediate action to enable Mr. Gandhi to break his fast.

DR. PATEL IN POONA.

Dr. Purushotam Patel arrived in Poona this afternoon in response to a call, and examined Mr. Gandhi. He concurred with the views erpressed by Dr. Gilder earlier, and said that unnecessary interviews and strain caused by them should be avoided immediately.—A. P.

"I AM PROUD OF YOU"

Gandhiji's Tribute To Ambedkar

POONA, Sept. 24.

Mahatma Gandhi's travail exerted an unseen but potent influence over to-day's deliberations which ended in the signing of the agreement. Dr. Ambedkar's meeting with Mahatma Gandhi this afternoon on the question of referendum was the turning point.

"I am proud of you. I have always listened to your speeches with admiration," are reported to have been the words with which Mahatma Gandhi acknowledged Dr. Ambedkar's championship of his cause.

The actual signing took place at about six in an atmosphere of quiet cordiality. Pandit Malaviya signed first, followed by Dr. Ambedkar, who used Mr. Rajagopalachari's pen for the purpose and kept it for himself and in exchange gave the South Indian leader his own pen to sign and keep as a memento of the occasion.—A.P.

"JOYED BEYOND MEASURE"

Mr. Kelkar On Settlement

NEW DELHI, Sept. 24.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar, when appraised of the Yeravda settlement made the following statement:—

"Joyed beyond measure to hear of the settlement. The terms of the settlement appear after all to be more reasonable than originally proposed. The settlement will creat a good auspices for the approachment of caste Hindus and untouchables God be praised that Mahatma Gandhi is saved."—A.P.

Professor's Family On Festival Fast

ABDUR RAHIM'S WIRE TO GANDHIJI

"Determined Unto Death Failing Your Success

CALCUTTA, September 23.

Prof. Abdur Rahim has sent the following telegram to-day to Mahatma Gandhi:—

"Family observing festival fast, daily 'rozas.' I am determined unto death failing your success. Consolidation is equally imperative of "untouchables" Muslims and Hindus to form Nation. I earnestly emphasise that if momentary pacts, interdinings and interprayings proved transitory, Hindu-Muslim debacles follow. Guaranteed remedy for communalism is generous participation in political powers and actual sharing in national services sacrifices. Congress organisations are blameable also for partial exclusiveness They are partizan communal. God bless you."—A.P.

LEADERS' WIRE TO VICEROY

Immediate Action Urged

POONA, Sept. 24.

Pandit Malaviya, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Dr. Ambedkar have sent the following cable to H. E. the Viceroy:—

"Hindu leaders and Depressed Class leaders of all shades of opinion, including Dr. Ambedkar have come to a complete settlement, regarding all matters touching the representation of the Depressed Classes. Gandhiji has expressed assent thereto. The full terms have been furnished to the Bombay Government for transmission to your Excellency and the Prime Minister. We earnestly urge immediate action to enable Gandhiji to break his fast. His condition is causing much anxiety".

CABLE TO PREMIER.

Dr. Ambedkar and Mr. Sreenivasan have sent the following cable to the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State and also to the Viceroy:—

"We are glad to inform you that an agreement has been reached between the Depressed Classes and Caste Hindus in regard to the questions involved in the communal award, the substance of which has been already cabled to you. This settlement has the support of all Depressed Classes, including those from Madras. We request you to give effect to this settlement immediately in order to enable Mahatma Gandhi to break his fast".—A. P.

Nagpur City Fathers Adjourn As Protest

NAGPUR, Sept. 24.

At to-day's Municipal meeting, on a motion moved from the Chair, it was unanimously agreed to adjourn the sitting without transacting any business as a protest against Government's action in not releasing Mahatma Gandhi unconditionally.

The resolution further requested Hindus to eradicate untouchability by throwing open all public temples and wells to the "Depressed" classes.—A P.

Revise Communal Award

BOMBAY'S UNITED REQUEST TO PREMIER

Cables requesting the Premier to revise the Communal Award in the light of the Yeravda Pact without any delay and enable Mahatma Gandhi to abandon his fast were despatched by a number of influential commercial bodies on Saturday evening as soon as news was received that an agreement had been reached at Poona.

The following are the summaries of the cables that have been sent to the Premier on behalf of the various institutions:—

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

"Chamber appeals to you to accept Poona agreement and modify Communal Award without loss of time to enable Mahatma Gandhi to break his fast. Immediate action essential to save his life".

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION.

"Request acceptance of agreement in substitution of relevant part of communal decision. Mahatma Gandhi's weakening health necessitates your immediate action to save his life."

FEDERATION OF BOMBAY COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

"Earnestly request acceptance of agreement. Any delay will be injurious."

HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

"In view of Mahatma Gandhi's weakening health respectfully pray immediate action to save his life".

BOMBAY RICE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

"Please accept Poona agreement so as to enable Mahatma Gandhi to abandon fast."

BOMBAY GRAIN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

"Earnestly request acceptance of agreement at once so that Mahatma Gandhi may abandon fast".

More Wires To Premier

The following are some more associations which have sent wires to the Premier appealing to him to hold the Communal Award in abeyance and that all "Depressed Classes are with Mahatma Gandhi."

The Bombay Rice Merchants' Association, the Bombay Country Fancy and Grey Piece-goods Merchants' Association, and the Bombay Cotton Merchants and Muccadams' Associations.

AHMEDABAD MAYOR'S CABLE TO PREMIER

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 24.

The President of Ahmedabad Municipality has cabled to the Prime Minister to-day to abandan the separate electorates policy and to establish the joint electorates method in accordance with the Municipal resolution.

Mr. Nandlal, President of the Share and Stock's Broker's Association has also cabled the Prime Minister to revise his decision about the Communal Award.

He has also forwarded a copy to the Secretary of States for India.

DELAY IS DANGEROUS

Jain Association's Wire To Mr. MacDonald

The Secretary, Jain Association of India has sent the following cable to Premier:—

Jain Association of India believes Mahatma Gandhi's life indispensable for Britain and India's relations and feels great anxiety for his life. Communal Agreement feached. Pray immediately agree to amend the award accordingly. Every minute delay endangering Mahatma Gandhi's life."

JAIN CONFERENCE CABLE TO PREMIER

Save Mahatma The Greatest Force For Peace

The following telegram has been sent from the Resident, General Secretaries, All-India Jain Swetamber Conference to the Premier on Saturday.

"All-India Swetamber Jain Conference believes Mahatma Gandhi, the greatest peaceforce and feels great anxiety for his life. Agreement is in sight. Pray immediately revise or suspend the Award relating to the "Depressed" classes."

Invite Congress To R. T. C.

NATIONAL LIBERALS' CABLE TO PREMIER

No Issue Should Be Treated As Closed Question At Conference

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Several important resolutions were passed by the Council of the National Liberal Federation at their meeting on Saturday at Churchgate House, Churchgate Street.

Out of about 100 members, 20 attended, among whom were Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, President of the Federation, who presided at the meeting, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.), Pandit Hirdayanath Kunzru, Mr. V. N. Chandavarker, Mr. Manu Subedar, Mr. A. D. Shroff, Mr. D. G. Dalvi, Mr. B. N. Gokhale and Mr. R. K. Tatmis.

The meeting lasted for five hours, and there was practically complete unanimity on all the subjects. A great deal of time was taken up in the discussion of verbal changes in the draft resolutions.

AWARD NOT TOUCHED.

The communal award was not considered in view of the fact that it is likely to be abandoned or modified as a result of the agreement between the leaders on the representation of the deprssed classes.

After leciding to hold the fourteenth session of the Liberal Federation at Calcutta, the Council adopted the following resolutions:

TO SAVE GANDDHIJI'S LIFE.

"The Council of the National Liberal, Federation are gravely concerned by Mahatma Gandhi's fast and hope that a settlement on the question of the representation of the depressed classes in the future legislatures of India will be reached at once and earnestly urge on the Prime Minister and the Government that they should immediately give effect to such settlement, so that Mahatma Gandhi's life may be saved."

REVISED PROCEDURE OF CONSTITUTIONAL INQUIRY.

(1) While the Council of the National Liberal Federation welcome the revision of procedure in connection with the constitutional inquiry which was announced by His Excellency the Viceroy on September 5, they are of opinion that in order to enable the members of the Party to co-operate in the work of the next Conference, it should be made clear without delay and beyond the possibility of doubt by the issue of an authoritative statement that discussion will not be limited to any agenda that may be fixed by His Majesty's Government and that it will be within the competence of members to raise any issue and make any proposal relevant to the future constitution including more particularly, the subject of Defence and Indianisation of the army and of a responsible central government for British India in case it appears likely that all-India federation does not materilise or may be unduly delayed and that no issue will be treated as a closed question as none has been decided by the last two sessions of the Round Table Conference.

REPRESENTATION FOR ALL THREE PARTIES.

(2) In the opinion of the Council, the British delegation to the Conference should include as before representatives of all three parties and not only of His Majesty's Government.

(3) The Council are of opinion that a report of the proceedings should be published from time to time for general information.

(4) As the adequate representation of progressive Indian opinion derives added importance from the severe limitation of members, the Council emphasize the necessity of a most careful selection of the personnel of the Conference so as to secure a strong leaven of nationalist opinion.

INVITE CONGRESS.

(5) For ensuring the smooth and successful working of the new constitution, the Council are convinced that it is essential that the Congress should be represented at the Conference, and they appeal both the Government and the Congress to render this possible.

NEW ORDINANCE BILL.

The Council of the National Liberal Federation of India utterly disapprove of the Bill to embody in the permanent law of the land many of the very drastic provisions of the Ordinance curtailing the liberty of person, of association and of the Press and greatly enlarging the powers of the Executive, and earnestly hope that it will not receive the sanction of the Legislature.

OTTAWA CONFERENCE.

"The Council of the National Liberal Federation of India are strongly of opinion that the Ottawa Trade Agreement should not be ratified by the present Government and Legislature and the question should be left over for consideration by the Government and Legislature which will come into being under the new constitution."

The first resolution was cabled to the Premier, the Secretary of State and the Viceroy.

This finished the business before the meeting.

KELAPPAN'S CONDITION CRITICAL

MADRAS, Sept. 24.

A Guruvayoor message says that Mr. Kelappan's rigid fast, exposing himself to the scorching sun continues and that his condition is becoming critical.

Mr. K. N. Nambudripad has left for Bombay to interview Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Rajagopalachari and other leaders for advice.—P

Java's Sympathy For Gandhiji

BATAVIA, Sept. 24.

All shops owned by British Indians will be closed for one day in sympathy with Mahatma Gandhi's hungerstrike.—Reuter.

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